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The Barnes Brothers Nursery Co.

(The Original BARNES NURSERY)

(Established 1890)



Yalesville, Conn.

To Our Friends

WE FEEL very thankful to those who have given their orders to us the past year and especially to those of you who have recommended our stock to their friends. In such cases, you may be sure of our doing our utmost to sustain such recommendations.

We decided this time to include both fruits and ornamentals in our annual catalogue. The production of ornamental trees and plants has become a very important part of our business, and the list of plants we offer for sale is extensive, as you will see, and requires a force of men skilled in the production and handling of them; many require special equipment for economical production.

For the last ten years, we have been giving a great deal of attention to growing evergreens. We have to offer, at the present time, as large an assortment as may be found in almost any nursery specializing in these plants.

Shrubs have received much attention also, and our list has been extended to include most of the leading varieties desirable to plant in New England and the North.

We have greatly extended our perennial department, and a long list of varieties is offered this season.

Our fruit department has been kept up to its usual high standard.

How To Reach Our Office and Sales Grounds

We are located on the Boston Post Road, Route 5, three miles south of Meriden, two miles north of Wallingford. Busses of the New England Transportation Company pass our office, leaving the Hartford R. R. Station from the north and New Haven R. R. Station from the south every hour on the hour. Anyone coming from the south may take a bus at New Haven or Wallingford, and from the north at Hartford or Meriden. The street car line between Wallingford and Meriden is about 15 minutes walk from our office.

Visitors are welcome any day but Sunday.

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.

YALESVILLE, CONNECTICUT

The Original Barnes Nursery

ORDER SHEET

AND FOLLOWING THE DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN CATALOGUE FOR MAKING OUT ORDERS
THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO.
 YALESVILLE, CONN.

192

Find enclosed _____ amounting to \$ _____ for _____

Form in which money is sent

Amount of bill

which ship by _____ on or about _____ 192 _____

Express or Freight

Time to be Shipped

To _____ Signed _____

Name of party to whom consigned

P. O. _____

Express or Railroad Office

State _____ County and State _____

In Case Price is Wrong or Price Has Changed:—

Shall we fill exact amount ordered and adjust price later?_____Or shall we fill exactly the amount of money sent?_____If out of variety ordered do we have your permission to substitute equal or better in the nearest we can supply?_____

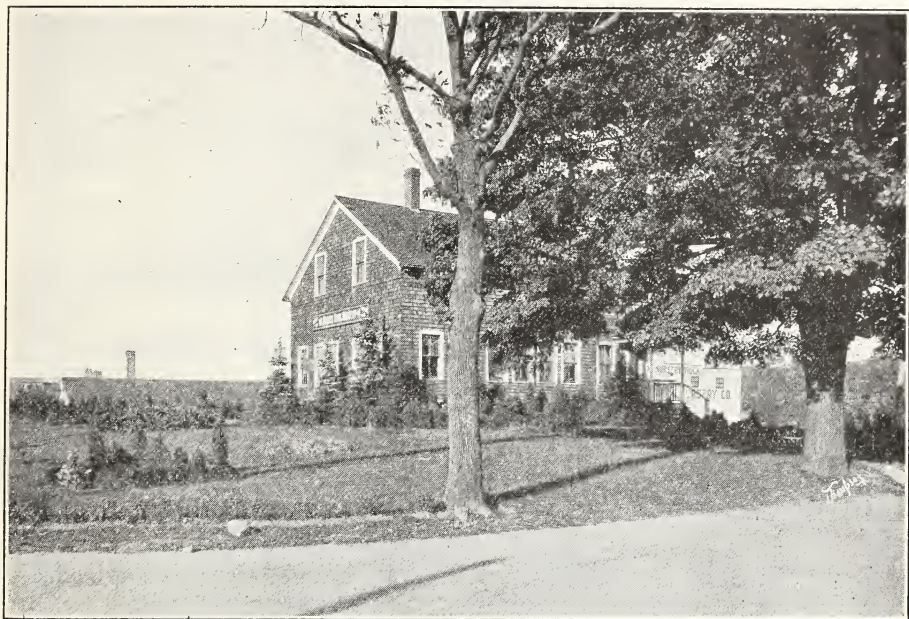
Please Answer Above Information Each Time You Write

NON-WARRANTY. If any nursery stock proves untrue to the name under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof thereof are furnished by the purchaser, to the seller, the seller shall, at the option of the purchaser, either replace free of charge said misnamed nursery stock, or refund the purchase price. Except for the aforesaid agreed liability, it is agreed that the seller, The Barnes Brothers Nursery Company, gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, productiveness, or any other matter of nursery stock it sells.

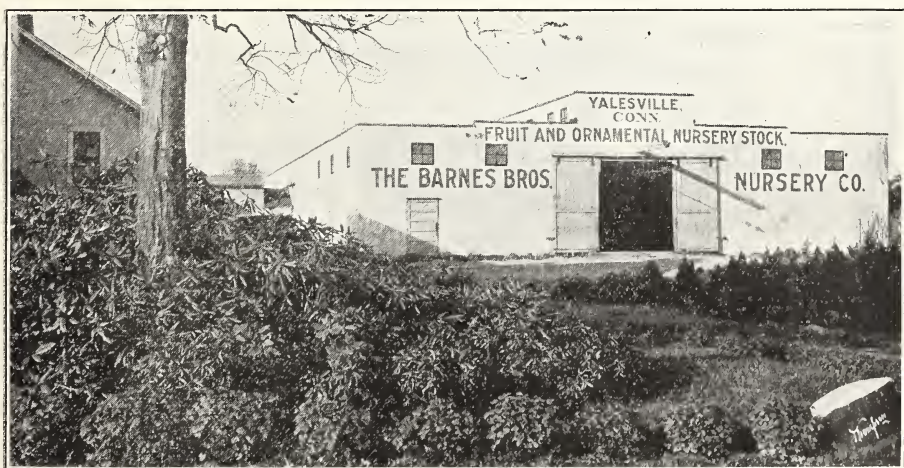
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Write us a letter but don't put it on the same sheet with the order. Put the letter on a separate sheet. PLEASE.

(See Other Side)



Office and Grounds of Barnes Brothers Nursery Company.



Storage Warehouse No. 3.

Planting shows a bed of *Rhododendron* with border of *Viburnum opulus nana*.

New England Grown Plants for New England Planters

It is an assured fact that people who live in this Northeastern section will find it much to their advantage to purchase nursery stock from this nursery. The probability of injury to plants or trees in shipping from a long distance is entirely eliminated. Then, too, it is only natural that Nursery Stock grown in New England soil and severe climate should do better when replanted in similar soil.

Trees grown here, have a sturdy, hardy constitution, and the roots are more fibrous and stronger because they have to reach out to secure the needed sustenance; the tops are sturdy, the wood hard instead of rank and soft as it is when grown on rich soil in a mild climate.

Condition of soil and climate being similar throughout the Northeast, therefore it is reasonable to expect that if the trees thrive with us, they will thrive with you.

THE BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY CO.

Terms on Which We Sell Nursery Stock

OUR TERMS are cash with order for all amounts of \$10.00 or less. We will ship larger orders C. O. D., providing twenty-five per cent of the total amount is sent with the order. If the order is sent by express you pay balance to your express agent upon delivery of stock. If the order goes by freight you pay the balance at your bank, where you will find bill of lading, which you give to your freight agent, who will deliver shipment to you.

HOW TO SEND MONEY: By personal check, express money order, post office money order, bank draft or cash in a registered letter.

USE ORDER BLANK WHEN POSSIBLE, and write name plainly and be sure to state in the blank spaces provided when, where and how you want the shipment sent every time you order. Write letters on a separate sheet of paper.

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT is allowed all prepaid orders for which the total amount is sent with order. We do not allow any discount for balances paid on arrival of stock.

ORDER EARLY.—January, February or March, if possible. This enables our regular office force to handle the order, while if you wait till the busy shipping season it may have to be seen to by clerks with less experience. Also, late in the season we are liable to be sold out of some variety or size you may want.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS.—For small packages we recommend Parcel Post, as it is the safest, quickest and most economical method of shipment. If you reside on a rural route, the package will be delivered to your door. The size of package is limited to 84 inches combined length and circumference. The weight is limited to 70 pounds to points within first, second or third zones or within 300 miles of Yalesville. To points farther away, the limit is 50 pounds. Pay mail carriers or postmaster Parcel Post charges when the stock arrives. This is the cheapest and best way, as it is impossible to accurately estimate the weight of packages in advance, and by the C. O. D. method you only pay actual cost. It is true that the cost of the C. O. D. is ten cents and for returning postage to sender is three cents, total thirteen cents, but this is well worth the cost, as the package is practically insured against loss, for these packages are given special attention by the postal clerks.

SIZE OF ORDERS.—Owing to high costs incident to the handling of orders, we cannot accept orders amounting to less than \$2.00.

GUARANTEE.—These prices do not include any guarantee of growth. The successful growth of a tree or plant is dependent upon so many conditions over which the Nurseryman has no control, such as the planting, cultivation and maintenance, the weather, the soil, the rainfall, etc., that we cannot guarantee successful planting. Remember, a tree, shrub, or plant is a living organism, as much as a cow, horse or man. It breathes, drinks and feeds and is liable to attacks of diseases and insects. Nobody expects the life of a cow or chicken to be guaranteed, why should living plants or trees?

CLAIMS, if any, must be made on receipt of goods, when any errors of ours, will be promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. Claims made after ten days from receipt of goods will not be entertained.

TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS.—Our goods are sold F. O. B. cars at the point of shipment, and travel at the purchaser's risk and expense.

NON-WARRANTY.—(1) If any nursery stock shall prove untrue to the label under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof thereof are furnished by the purchaser to the seller, the seller shall at the option of the purchaser, either refund that portion of the order which was mislabeled by another delivery of stock, or refund the purchase price; but in any case, we are not to be held responsible for a sum greater than the original selling price of such stock. (2) All sales or agreements of sale are made subject to shortage of nursery stock, fire, frost, floods, drought, or other causes beyond the control of the seller.

INSPECTION.—Our Nurseries have been thoroughly inspected and found free from San Jose Scale and other injurious insects or diseases. Certificate accompanies shipments.

APPLICATION OF RATES.—Customers may select five of any particular variety at ten rates, fifty at hundred rates or three hundred at thousand rates, such as five Baldwin or fifty Baldwin.

GRADES.—We grade primarily by caliper, height being only approximate, and this places many of our trees in the second grade, which might be sold as first grade by those who grade only by height. We consider that good stock, well graded by caliper, will give more general satisfaction year after year than when graded by height.

New Varieties of Apple Which Originated at the New York Experiment Station

The scientists of the New York Experiment Station, realizing the need of new and improved varieties of apple, have for many years been working on this problem, and the following varieties were originated by them, being mostly the McIntosh or Delicious type. These varieties may be superior to any varieties we have had, time alone will tell.

We advise growers to test these varieties for themselves and get first-hand information as to their value.

The trees grown by us are from buds cut from trees received from the New York Fruit Testing Association, and are one year of age, and on which we do not guarantee sizes. The first orders get the largest trees. Price the same for any size 2½ feet and up. Of some varieties, we have only a few to offer.

Price, \$1.00 each.

CORTLAND—Described and priced elsewhere. We have all sizes in both one- and two-year trees.

EARLY MCINTOSH—Fruit growers have waited for an early red apple of sufficient good quality for general market purposes and especially for use in the roadside booth. In Early McIntosh this growing demand has been satisfied. Resembling in size and flavor the later McIntosh, it has all of the qualities of that well known general purposes apple. The trees are vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive, and bear annually. The fruit ripens about a week or ten days later than Yellow Transparent.

EARLY SWEET No. 845—A cross between Red Canada and Yellow Transparent. A high flavored sweet apple. Tree vigorous, productive and an annual bearer. Fruit splashed and striped with red, sweet, aromatic and good. Ripens first of August.

LODI—Lodi is a cross between Montgomery and Yellow Transparent and was introduced in 1924. This variety is an improvement over Yellow Transparent in that the tree is better, and the fruit is larger and keeps longer.



Milton Apple.



Red Astrachan No. 2391.

MACOUN—Just as Early McIntosh advances the season for the McIntosh type of apple, Macoun produces a late crop of these red-skinned, white-fleshed, richly flavored, aromatic apples. In shape, the fruits of Macoun are similar to those of McIntosh; the color is a darker red, less striped, and with a heavier bloom; the flesh is much the same in color, texture, flavor, and aroma. The trees bear regularly and heavily. This promises to be an apple of great merit.

MEDINA—This variety promises well as an apple of the Delicious type to prolong the season of that variety. In appearance the apples resemble those of Delicious closely but are much larger, better colored, and are more attractive on account of the golden yellow ground color which the fruits of Delicious rarely develop. The shape of the basin is like that of Delicious with the same deep corrugations and the five distinct crowns.

MILTON—Milton is a sister of Early McIntosh, but ripens its crop a month later. Its main value is that it is a McIntosh type which ripens a month before McIntosh. The tree is vigorous but not as large as that of Early McIntosh. The fruits are covered with a very attractive pinkish red and heavy bloom. The flesh is white, tender, crisp, juicy and of McIntosh flavor and aroma.

ORLEANS—The variety is of the Delicious type, but the fruits are more attractive in appearance and run larger. While Orleans comes in season about with Delicious it keeps in common storage six weeks longer. The fruit has the same rich delicious taste that characterizes Delicious, but the flavor is milder, approaching sweetness, although it cannot be called a sweet apple.



Sweet Delicious
Apple

RED ASTRACHAN No. 2391—A Montgomery and Red Astrachan seedling which ripens from August 15th to September 15th. Its large fruits are covered with solid dark red and splashes and stripes of carmine. Flesh is white, tender, juicy. Quality is good. It is an annual bearer and a promising variety for local markets.

RED FLESHED No. 1311—The fruit is large, roundish conic, nearly covered with solid red. Some seasons the flesh is red to the core lines. Too tart for dessert. Excellent for cooking. Ripens October to November.

RED SPY—Red Spy is a typical Spy except in color. The color is a solid bright red without either stripes or splashes. The new variety has delectable quality and great beauty in the fruits, and in the tree, hardiness, healthfulness, productiveness, and reliability in bearing. Northern Spy is still one of the best apples, and Red Spy, with its beautiful fruits, should give new life to this old sort.

SWEET DELICIOUS—This variety resembles Delicious in shape, is large, and attractive in color, with the sweet aromatic flavor of Delicious. Its season is a little later than Sweet McIntosh.

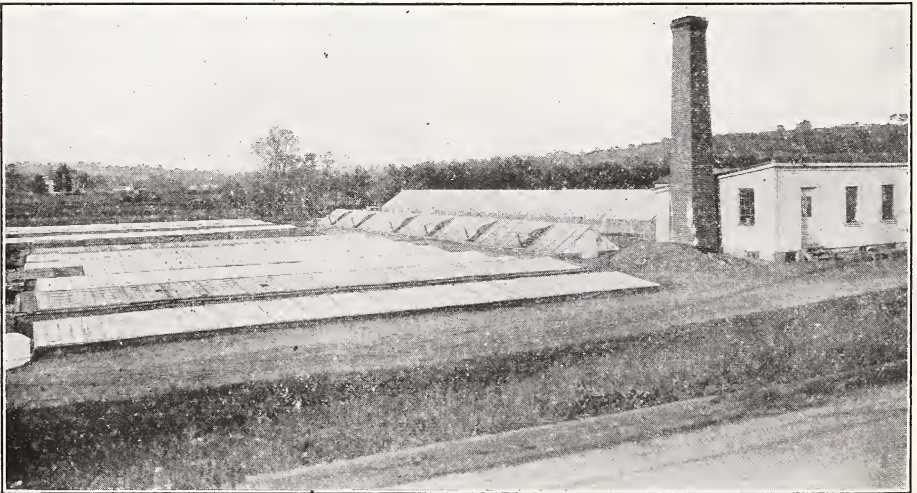
CORTLAND APPLE

Cortland originated from a cross of McIntosh with Ben Davis and combines the good qualities of these varieties and at the same time eliminates their weaknesses. The quality is very similar to McIntosh. Has the delicate perfume, white, crisp, spicy flesh, dark red skin covered with a thick bloom, and by most people would be thought to be McIntosh. The flesh is a little firmer, making it a better shipper. You do not have to leave everything to pick the Cortland when ripe as in the case of McIntosh, for it will hang to tree like Ben Davis. Furthermore, it ripens a month later and keeps in common storage till January and in cold storage till March.

The Cortland was awarded the Wilder Silver Medal for new fruits at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, November, 1923.

Price same as Standard Varieties.

"Your nursery stock was very satisfactory. Your trees are the finest we have received from any nursery and we take pleasure in referring our neighbors and friends to your firm."—J. G. HERCHEL-ROTH, Philadelphia, Penna.



View of Propagating Houses and Frames.

Certified Apple Trees

We have had a large number of apple trees in our nursery certified to be true to name. There is attached permanently to each tree so certified, a lead seal impressed on which is the name of the variety and stamp of certification of The Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

This insures at moderate expense the fact that the trees are true to label. From this you must not conclude that all other apple trees are not true, because we arranged for Dr. Shaw to carefully inspect all our apple nursery here and mark any strays, which were later removed.

Owing to the extra cost of the certified trees, we are obliged to charge ten cents each in addition to regular price and can furnish the following varieties: Baldwin, Cortland, Fameuse, Gravenstein, McIntosh, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Delicious.

ONE-YEAR APPLE TREES

One-year trees will stand the shock of transplanting better than older trees. They grow immediately and in two or three years time will be as large or larger than the older tree. We are able to get a greater proportion of roots to the top than we can with older trees, since they do not get broken or mutilated in digging and packing as they are smaller and more pliable.

It should be borne in mind that the roots of a one-year apple tree are three years old, and the top only one year, thus you get an abundance of the best roots, with a top which may be started high or low as desired.

Many of our customers who plant apple trees year after year, plant one-year trees exclusively. They should not be planted, however, unless you expect to cultivate thoroughly.

DWARF APPLES

There are two species of dwarf apples, those grafted upon Doucin roots and those upon French Paradise roots. Those upon Doucin grow to the size of a good large peach tree, and bear earlier than the standard trees, while they may not produce as much fruit per acre as standards, the size of the trees enables the grower to care for the trees and fruit in a manner not possible with standards and allow them to grow a strictly fancy grade that is always in demand at good prices.

Trees upon French Paradise are very much more dwarf in habit than those upon Doucin, and are valuable only for those who have limited space and want a variety of fancy fruit in a short time. They may be planted 6 or 8 feet apart, and frequently begin to bear the second year from bud in nursery or the second year after transplanting. They require liberal culture which they repay by producing bountiful crops. The trees upon French Paradise should be kept staked as sometimes they break off at the union of top and roots. They should be fertilized liberally as the roots do not spread out like those of Doucin or standard.

We can furnish the following varieties on French Paradise:

Baldwin
Delicious
Duchess of Oldenburg
Maiden's Blush
Northern Spy
Roxbury Russet
Wagner
Wealthy

On Doucin or English
Paradise the following:

Baldwin
Delicious
Duchess of Oldenburg
King
McIntosh
Northern Spy
Rome Beauty
Roxbury Russet
Stayman's Winesap
Fall Pippin
Gravenstein
Red Astrachan
R. I. Greening
Winter Banana



Dwarf Apple Trees Two Years After Planting.

CAUTION.—Trees on Doucin roots should not be planted any deeper than they stood in the nursery. If they are, the tree may throw out roots from above the stock and eventually become a standard. Some growers want this, gaining the early bearing of the Dwarf with the size and permanency of the standard.

DWARF APPLES

	Each.	10.	100.
2-year $\frac{5}{8}$ in. and up.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$75.00
2-year $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in.....	.75	6.50	50.00

Standard Varieties of Apples

SUMMER APPLES

Chenango Strawberry—An apple of high quality ripening over a long season beginning about the middle of August; skin yellow, striped with red.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Large, streaked with red and yellow, juicy, subacid. Tree a young and abundant bearer.

Early Harvest—Large, pale yellow, fine flavor. Good bearer.

Golden Sweet—A yellow apple, very sweet, juicy.

Gravenstein—Large in size, striped with red. One of the best in quality of any of the summer apples, and is considered in New England a valuable market variety.

Red Astrachan—Large, crimson, rather acid, juicy, fine for cooking. Tree hardy, free grower and good bearer.

Red Gravenstein—A sport of the ordinary Gravenstein but instead of being striped, is a more solid red color and superior in that respect.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, sweet, juicy.

Williams' Early Red—Medium size, dark red, sometimes yellow-splashed; flesh crisp, tender, juicy and subacid.

Yellow Transparent—Medium, pale yellow, tender, juicy, subacid. Bears very young, often the third or fourth year.

AUTUMN APPLES

Alexander—Very large in size, with beautifully striped or stained red skin and white crisp flesh, tender, juicy and subacid.

Fameuse or Snow—Medium size, deep crimson, flesh snowy white, tender, high-flavored.

Fall Pippin—Large, yellow skin, flesh tender and of splendid quality. Every home should have a tree of this variety.

Hubbardston Nonesuch—Large, striped yellow and red.

Maiden's Blush—Smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor.

McIntosh Red—Large, dark red. A handsome apple of fine quality. Tree vigorous and hardy.

Opalescent—Color light, shading to very dark crimson with many yellow dots. It is not only a beauty, but is right as to size and productiveness.

Pound Sweet—Large, yellow, sweet and rich; valuable.



Six-Year McIntosh in Full Bloom.

Wealthy—An apple that is very popular on account of its handsome appearance and early fruiting. Hardy and productive.

Wolf-River—Large, handsome red. Tree very hardy and productive.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin—Too well known and popular to need description.

Bellflower—Large, yellow, with pale blush, very tender and juicy.

Ben Davis—Fruit medium to large; skin striped and almost covered with red.

Delicious—Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red, flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy with a delightful aroma; of very high quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest.

Esopus Spitzenburg—The fruit is unexcelled in quality and most pleasing in appearance, the flavor is rich and spicy, the skin is yellow overlaid with shades of red. The tree, however, lacks vigor and health and is particular as to soil conditions.

Fallwater—Very large, handsome, yellow with red cheek.

Golden Russet—Medium dull russet, juicy and high flavored.

Grimes' Golden—An apple of the highest quality, medium to large size. Rich golden yellow.

Jonathan—Perfectly hardy and is productive in all soils. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth; yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes deepening to dark red in the sun. A splendid market variety of dessert quality.

King—A fine apple, of largest size and best quality; red, showy. November to January.

Newtown Pippin—Of medium size, greenish yellow; of fine quality and a good keeper.

Northern Spy—Large, striped red, juicy, rich. Tree a rapid grower and a good bearer.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish yellow, tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor.

Roxbury Russet—Popular on account of productiveness and long keeping.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, bright red, handsome, first quality, moderate grower, early bearer.

Seek-No-Further—Many growers insist on having one or two trees of this variety for their home use on account of the yellow, crisp, tender high quality flesh and beautiful smooth yellow skin, which is striped with red.



Winter Banana.

Stark—This is an early and abundant bearer of fruit medium to large in size, color greenish yellow nearly covered with red.

Stayman Winesap—Tree is vigorous, comes into bearing young, and is an annual cropper; fruit medium to large in size, yellow, nearly covered with red.

Talman Sweet—A medium size, yellow sweet apple, in season from November to February; tree very hardy and a heavy bearer.

Wagner—Medium to large, light red and of good quality. Tree is a good grower when young, but is of dwarf habit and becomes weak with age. Used a great deal as fillers for orchards, as it bears very young.

Winter Banana—Clear yellow with a delicate blush. Has a suggestive banana flavor. The planting of this variety is on the increase, and it pays. It bruises easily, however, and requires careful handling. A good grower, hardy; bears young and blooms late.

YORK IMPERIAL—Medium in size, oval, angular, skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red, flesh crisp, tender and juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer and hangs on well on the tree, also a good keeper.



Crab Apples.

Prices of Standard Varieties of Apple Trees

	Each.	10.	100.	1,000.
2-year 11/16 in. and up 5-7 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	\$50.00	
2-year 9/16 in. to 11/16 in. 4-6 ft. ....	.60	5.00	40.00	Write
2-year 1/2-9/16 in. 4-5 ft. ....	.50	4.00	30.00	for
1-year 4-5 ft. ....	.60	5.00	40.00	prices.
1-year 3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.00	30.00	

SPECIAL

Nice, well-rooted trees, many of them branched, but a little too small for the 4-5 ft. size.				
	Each.	10.	100.	
2-year 3/4 in. cal 3-4 ft.	\$.40	\$3.00	\$20.00	

CRAB APPLE TREES

Prices same as other varieties.

Transcendent—Medium to large, roundish, oblong, slightly ribbed, golden yellow with red cheek, with thin, white bloom; flesh yellow, crisp subacid, pleasant. Early Fall. Best of its class.

Hyslop—Large, dark red, flesh yellow, subacid; productive, hardy and popular. October.

The apple trees I had from you have been in bearing all the time since they were two years planted.

I have one peach in bearing yet that I had from you 20 years ago. Your peach trees always did well for me.

Your apple and peach were all true to label and fine stock.

W. K. KREYMER, Warwick, N. Y.

How to Grow Peaches

The growing of Peach Trees has been a specialty with us for many years, and we use every care and precaution to have these trees healthy and true to name. We spare no expense to get the best seed obtainable. We are particularly fortunate in being so situated that we can readily obtain buds from the best strains of bearing trees, which we do frequently to keep our stock pure and free from disease.

HINTS ON SOIL AND CARE OF TREES.—Peaches can be grown on a great variety of soils with varying success; but in selecting an orchard site, we prefer one that has been idle for years with soil both dry and strong. If the soil is not fertile to start with, it can be enriched as the trees grow. Land that will produce fifty bushels of corn per acre would, with thorough cultivation, bring a peach orchard to a bearing age in vigorous condition. Worn-out land can be made profitable peach land, if a liberal use is made of fertilizers and cover crops. Land of intermediate fertility should be treated as the condition requires, using more or less fertilizer as may be needed to induce a moderate wood growth.

DISTANCE OF PLANTING must be governed by local conditions. On rich, heavy soil, trees should be planted 18 feet apart; on average land, 16 by 18 feet is about right, while on light land 16 by 16 feet will not be too close.

IT IS MOST IMPORTANT that the young trees should be properly pruned at the time of planting. All side branches should be cut back to within a half-inch of the main stem, this stem itself being cut back at about two-thirds the distance from the ground. Small trees should be pruned to a whip, cutting back the stem very nearly one-half the way to the ground. Afterward all sprouts should be removed except just what are wanted for the new top of the tree. After this it will be necessary to prevent the tops getting too dense, as a result from using too much manure or too severe pruning, by thinning out part of the new growth.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION is of much more importance than fertilization, and is indispensable to success. After an orchard has reached bearing age its condition must be an index to after treatment. A moderate growth only is required. An excessive growth of wood and foliage should be avoided, and this can usually be regulated by withholding fertilizer and cultivation. The beginner will soon discover that on rich land, trees with excessively dense foliage will not produce brilliant colored fruit of fine flavor; but on poor land some of the luxuriant growth will be desirable and can be induced by liberal broadcast application of fertilizer. If soil is light and sandy a cover crop may be plowed in early the following Spring to furnish the needed humus. Fertilizer applications should be made early and be those that are readily available. A complete fertilizer is best but nitrogen is the most important element followed by phosphoric acid and potash, especially if soil is sandy. Nitrate of Soda contains nitrogen in one of the most satisfactory forms, as it is quickly available and does not last late in the season when you want growth to stop. It is important to have a strong vigorous growth early in the season and to have growth stop early enough so that the wood will have a chance to ripen up before cold weather, otherwise the tree may be injured by winter weather later on. The middle of August in this latitude is not too early.

A MOUND OF EARTH SHOULD BE PLACED about each plant just before the ground freezes up so that water will not freeze about the collar of the tree. The earth also tends to protect the tree from mice.

MUCH MIGHT BE SAID about the fruit and marketing, but this would require a volume. The most important point is not to allow a tree to overbear. Thin the fruit to make it better and the trees live longer.

We can grow here in our soil and climate extra fine peach trees; the roots are fibrous and strong, the tops have nice clean yellowish brown bark with bright red twigs, indicating sturdy, vigorous constitution.

We have been growing peach trees for so many years that we know how to produce ideal trees with which to start a profitable orchard.

We spare no expense to obtain the best natural seed from districts free from disease. We obtain buds each year from healthy bearing trees and bud a portion of our nursery. The next year buds are taken from these trees to bud the seedlings. By this method there is no chance to propagate disease from year to year, or any mixtures that might occur.

Peach Trees As Fillers In Apple Orchards

We think that peach trees may be planted with profit as fillers in apple orchards where the soil and situation is suitable and not farther north than Massachusetts, but we have known of profitable results in southeastern New Hampshire. We and many others in Connecticut have practiced this method for many years with profitable results. It enables the grower to get his apple orchard to bearing age at little, if any, cost.

A Good Way to Use Peach Trees As Fillers In An Apple Orchard

Where permanent apple trees are planted forty feet apart, as represented by X in the diagram below, plant an early-bearing variety in center of the square represented by O. This could probably stay for twenty-five years and produce many crops of fruit. Peach trees should be planted as represented by T. These could stay in for about ten years and should produce a large part of expense of cultivation and upkeep.

X	T	X	T	X	T	X
T	O	T	O	T	O	T
X	T	X	T	X	T	X

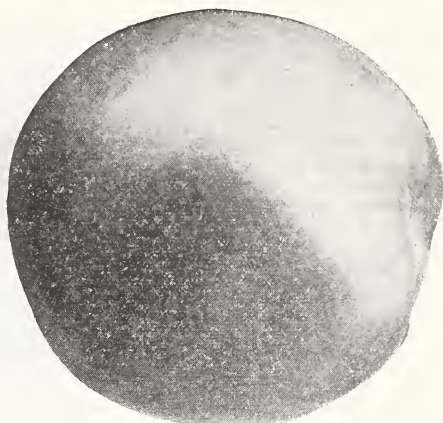
New Varieties of Peach

originating at the New Jersey Experiment Station and recommended as varieties better than those older varieties ripening at the same season. The following descriptions are as given by the New Jersey Experiment Station:

Cumberland—A seedling of Belle crossed with Greensboro. Large, oval, white-fleshed, usually free. Ripens a few days before Carman. Recommended as a variety to precede the Carman season.

Eclipse—A self-pollinated seedling of Belle. A dark red, yellow-fleshed freestone peach of firm texture and good flavor, ripening with Hiley. Size equal to Hiley, tree more vigorous. Fruit oval, flesh fine grained, excellent shipper, hangs to the tree well. Recommended as a variety to replace Hiley.

Radiance—A seedling of Belle crossed with Greensboro. A large, oval, white-fleshed freestone similar in form to Belle, good color and quality. Ripens with Carman. Adapted both to the home and to the commercial orchard.



Cumberland Peach.

General List of Peaches

Arranged as nearly as possible in order of ripening. Differences in seasons, soil, location, culture and age of trees all have their influence on the time of ripening of the different varieties.

Greensboro—A hardy white peach of good size, ripening the last of July; the skin is a greenish white, one side covered with crimson, of fair quality and considered a good market variety with which to start the season.

Nectar—This variety ripens about 3 days later than Greensboro; the flesh is yellow and of splendid quality, the skin is yellow, covered on the sunny side with light crimson with darker crimson stripes. Tree is hardy in bud and should be thinned for best results; should be included in every list.

Carman—This is a hardy and reliable bearer of medium to large white fruit having beautiful red cheek where exposed to the sun. This is a standard commercial variety and should be included in every complete list.

Hiley—This is one of the most beautiful peaches on the list and the earliest perfect freestone; a white fleshed peach of fair quality skin, creamy white nearly covered with red.

Rochester—A large yellow freestone peach of good quality, ripening at a time when yellow peaches are scarce, or about with Carman. The earliest good yellow freestone peach.

Mountain Rose—This is one of the old varieties that still retains its place on the list. Of Persian type, it possesses the high quality of that race. The fruit is large and round, flesh white and frees readily from the pit, skin whitish nearly covered with dark red, should be included in every home orchard or wherever quality is a consideration.

Champion—The flavor of this variety is delicious, especially when canned. Fruit is large, skin creamy white with red cheek where exposed to the sun. The fruit ripens over a longer period than many varieties, which is an advantage where only a few trees can be planted. The trees are very hardy in bud. This variety is planted by most commercial growers.

Belle of Georgia—This is a standard commercial variety planted by nearly every grower. In fact, it is necessary to complete succession. Ripens with Old Mixon, but because of its being a better yielder has largely superseded that variety. Tree is hardy in bud and an early and reliable bearer of fruit of large size and fair quality; flesh is white and very free. Skin white with red cheeks.

Old Mixon—This is one of the standard Persian sorts of high quality, that has been displaced among the commercial growers by the Belle, with which it ripens, but every home orchard should contain this variety on account of its quality; white freestone.

Crawford's Early—It is a magnificent, yellow-fleshed fruit, of large size and highly colored. Not being planted by commercial growers as much as formerly. Tree a moderate grower and extremely productive.

Early Elberta—Ripens a few days in advance of Elberta. The fruit is of a rich yellow color. Very similar to Elberta, but not quite as large or productive.

J. H. Hale—This comparatively new variety is of very large size, averaging larger than Elberta; flesh is firmer and ships better. The yellow and red coloring is very attractive. It ripens a few days before Elberta. Many growers have been disappointed in the yield of Hale. The reason for this is that the blooms of Hale are self-sterile, which necessitates planting close to another variety like Elberta and not in large blocks by itself.

Elberta—This is the most prolific and best selling peach of the whole list; from 30 to 50 per cent of every commercial orchard should be of this variety. There appears to be no limit to the demand for the fruit. Commercial growers have made more money on this variety than on all others. An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow peach, with red cheek, flesh yellow. A perfect freestone.

Frances—A large yellow peach ripening just after Elberta. It is a very handsome peach. September 15th to 20th in Connecticut.

Stump the World—This is one of the old Persian type peaches of splendid quality that has retained its place on the list of commercial varieties. Begins to ripen just as Elberta is finishing. Tree is hardy and a splendid bearer of good sized white fruit; is a profitable variety.

Brackett—A large yellow freestone, looking very much like Elberta and ripening just after that variety.

Crosby—A medium sized yellow peach with a remarkably small pit. Splendid quality. The strongest claim for it is the frost-proof character of its fruit buds.

Crawford's Late—A standard sort, of large size, considered by some the best of its season, and as a yellow-fleshed peach unequalled in quality. Tree is not as hardy in bud as some other varieties of its season.

Foster—A fine yellow peach of the late Crawford type, ripening at about the same time, but superior to that variety in the coloring, being brighter.

Iron Mountain—Size large, shape oblong or egg-shaped, color pure white, sometimes having a slight blush. September 20th to October 10th with us.

Fox Seedling—Medium to large; white flesh, skin creamy white with bright red cheek; a very heavy bearer.

Lizzie—Ripens two weeks after Elberta. Is of light lemon yellow, with nice red cheeks. Quality good and of large size, with very little fuzz. Like the rest of this group, it is a good shipper, valuable for local or long distance markets.



Peaches Graded and Packed Like These Command Fancy Prices.

	Each.	10.	100.	1,000.
2-3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
5/16 in. cal. 3-4 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00	150.00
7/16 in. cal. 3-4 ft. ....	.40	3.50	25.00	200.00
9/16 in. cal. 4-6 ft. ....	.50	4.50	30.00	250.00

Cumberland, Eclipse and Radiance, 10c each more.

A DESCRIPTIVE TABLE SHOWING VARIETIES OF PEACHES

AHEAD OF ELBERTA

Varieties	Flesh	Size	Ripening	Day
Greensboro	White Cling	Medium	Fair	40
Nectar	Yellow Cling	Medium	Very Good	37
Cumberland.....	White Free	Large	Fair	28
Carman.....	White Semi-cling	Medium	Good	24
Radiance.....	White Free	Large	Good	24
Rochester.....	Yellow Free	Large	Good	20
Eclipse.....	Yellow Free	Large	Good	16
Hiley.....	White Free	Large	Good	15
Champion	White Free	Large	Very Good	15
Mt. Rose	White Free	Large	Very Good	15
Belle of Georgia.....	White Free	Large	Good	8
Old Mixon	White Free	Large	Very Good	7
Crawford's Early	Yellow Free	Large	Very Good	6
Early Elberta	Yellow Free	Very Large	Good	3
J. H. Hale	Yellow Free	Very Large	Good	3
ELBERTA	Yellow Free	Very Large	Good	

AFTER ELBERTA

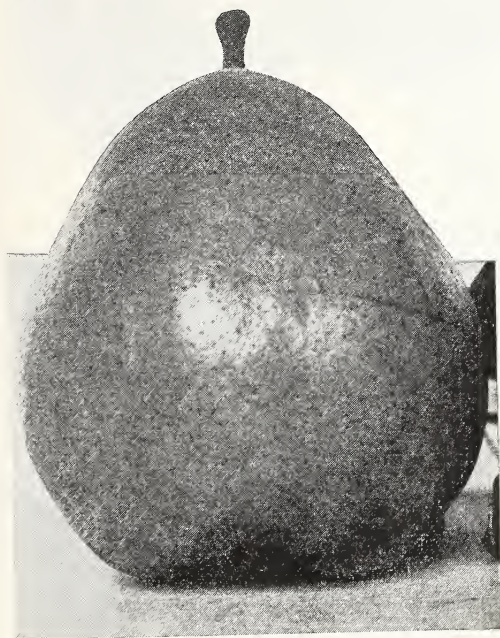
Stump	White Free	Medium	Very Good	4
Frances	Yellow Free	Large	Very Good	4
Brackett	Yellow Free	Very Large	Very Good	6
Foster	Yellow Free	Large	Very Good	6
Crawford Late	Yellow Free	Very Large	Very Good	6
Fox Seedling	White Free	Medium	Good	8
Lizzie	Yellow Free	Large	Good	15
Iron Mountain	White Free	Medium	Good	15

Pears

FIRST-CLASS PEARS are always in good market demand, and they are today one of the most promising fruits to plant for profit. Every garden should have a few pear trees.

It should be borne in mind that the territory where the finer varieties of pears can be grown profitably commercially is limited to portions of the Northeastern section of the United States and the Pacific Coast. In the Middle and Southern States, only the Oriental varieties can be grown with success.

The Dwarf Pear differs from the standard because it is budded upon quince root, which retards growth and causes it to fruit sooner, often the second year after planting. They repay high culture with enormous crops of large, luscious fruit. They may be planted twelve feet apart, or used as fillers, to be removed when necessary. They require practically the same treatment as standards, so that their use as fillers is entirely practical, and they pay the cost of bringing an orchard of standard pears into bearing. Dwarf Pears are also valuable for city lots and home gardens, where space is limited. They may be planted along the fence or walk in a row three or four feet apart and be allowed to grow in hedge form. The trees should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.



Duchess Pear.

Bartlett—Standard and Dwarf. It is the most popular pear, both for home use and market that the world has ever known. The fruit is buttery and melting, with a rich flavor. The tree is vigorous in growth. Season, September.

Beurre d'Anjou—This variety is a standard market pear for late Fall and early Winter. As an early winter pear, it has no superior and few equals in appearance and quality of fruit; large, very uniform, smooth of skin, yellow

with a faint blush, the flesh is very juicy, sweet and spicy, with a rich flavor. October to December.

Beurre Bosc—Standard only. Seckel is the only pear which may be said to surpass the Bosc in quality. The color is a rich dark yellow overspread with russett. The tree is a poor crooked grower when young, but when well established grows vigorously. Ripens October and November.

Beurre Clairgeau—Standard only. The fruit is very large and handsome, a rich yellow at maturity, with a bright crimson cheek. September.

Clapp's Favorite—Standard and Dwarf. Clapp's Favorite is the standard late summer pear to precede Bartlett, which it much resembles in size, shape, color and flavor. The season is usually a week or ten days before that of Bartlett.

Duchess D'Angouleme—Standard and Dwarf. The fruits of this variety excite admiration and wonder by their enormous size. The flesh is buttery and melting with rich delicious flavor. October.

Kieffer—Standard only. This is a very profitable commercial pear when properly grown and handled. It can be grown very cheaply, and undoubtedly is the pear for the masses. Tree very vigorous and bears often the second year after planting. The fruit is large, skin yellow, sometimes with a red cheek; flesh is brittle, juicy, with a marked quince aroma. It is especially desirable as a canning pear.

Lawrence—Standard and Dwarf. Medium sized, light yellow, sugary, good; reliable and productive. November and December.

Seckel—Standard and Dwarf. This variety stands foremost along among pears grown in America in vigor of tree, productiveness, and immunity to blight and is equalled by no other variety in quality of fruit. October.

Sheldon—Standard only. A better Autumn pear does not exist. First quality; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. Season September and October.

Wilder Early—Standard and Dwarf. A good keeping, good shipping, superior flavored, very early, handsome pear. Medium size, of high quality. Early August

PRICE OF STANDARD PEAR TREES

	Each.	10.	100.
½ to 9/16 in. 4-5 ft.	\$.75	\$6.00	\$40.00
9/16 to 11/16 in. 4-6 ft.	1.00	7.00	50.00
11/16 in. and up 5-7 ft.	1.25	8.00	60.00
1-year 3 ft. and up.	1.00	7.00	50.00

NOTE.—Price of Beurre Bosc is 25c each in addition to above prices.

DWARF PEAR TREES

	Each.	10.	100.
9/16 to 11/16 in. 4-5 ft.	\$.75	\$7.00	\$50.00
½ to 9/16 in. 3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.50	35.00

Plums

With reasonable care there is no fruit tree that will grow more vigorously or produce more freely than Plums. The wide-awake orchardist does not fear black-knot; a keen eye and a sharp knife is all that is needed to combat it. All the enemies of Plum culture readily give way to modern spray methods.

Trees of the Japanese varieties of plum grow so quickly, produce so abundantly, and the fruit is so large and fine that it is possible to produce these delicious plums as abundantly and cheaply as apples. They are much less liable to the black-knot than the European varieties, and are never so seriously injured by the curculio. Like the peach, the trees grow so fast and bear so heavily that they have a tendency to be short lived. Growers should keep planting some trees each year so as to keep up the supply.



Burbank Plums.

JAPAN PLUMS

Abundance—Fruit large, showy, beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, of a delicious sweetness, impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from flesh. For canning it is of greatest excellence. Its season is very early, thus adding to its special value. August.

Burbank—Abundance holds first place among Japanese plums, but Burbank is a close second and in many localities has preference. The fruit, when properly thinned, is of good quality, handsomely colored, keeps and ships well and is a week or so later than Abundance.

Red June—A vigorous, hardy, upright spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow; ripens a week before Abundance.

Satsuma—This variety ripens later than the other varieties on our list and is one of the best, if not the very best, for canning or preserving. The flesh is deep red and of very good quality; the pit is very small, no larger than a cherry pit.

Wickson—The fruit is the largest of this class, dark red over a yellow ground with yellow flesh. Tree is somewhat tender and should not be planted where the peach may not succeed on account of cold.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

The following varieties may be grown farther north than the Japans, and the fruit covers a wider range of color and time of ripening.

Beauty of Naples—A variety of the highest promise; large; color greenish-yellow; flesh firm, juicy, very fine flavored. Tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

Bradshaw—A very large and fine early plum, dark violet-red, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Felleberg (French or Italian Prune)—Large, oval; purple; juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. September.

German Prune—Fruit oval, nearly two inches long, of good quality; hangs well on tree and is firm and sweet.

Imperial Gage—This is of the Green Gage type of plum, being a seedling of that variety, and is best adapted to sandy type of soil. Fruit greenish-yellow and of finest quality.

Lombard—Violet-red, medium to large, oval, green, inclined to yellow when ripe, rich juicy, excellent in quality.

Pond—The fruit of this variety is of large size, reddish-purple in color and of fair quality. An enormous quantity of this variety is shipped east from California every year.

Reine Claude—For quality, this variety is unsurpassed. It is also one of the most profitable of plums for market. Fruit greenish yellow, fair size.

Shropshire Damson—The Shropshire Damson is a splendid market plum. It is a small, blue plum, and rather coarse, but it sells well and is a very prolific bearer. This is the best of the Damsons. Fruit is produced in thick clusters, almost hiding the branches from view. It is highly prized for canning and for preserving.

Yellow Egg—This is the largest and handsomest of the yellow plums. The tree does not do well on very light soil.

York State Prune—This is an improved strain of German Prune.

PRICE OF PLUM TREES

	Each.	10.	100.
½ to 9/16 in. cal. 4-5 ft.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$30.00
9/16 to 11/16 in. cal. 4-6 ft. ....	.75	7.00	40.00
11/16 in. and up 5-7 ft.	1.00	9.00	50.00

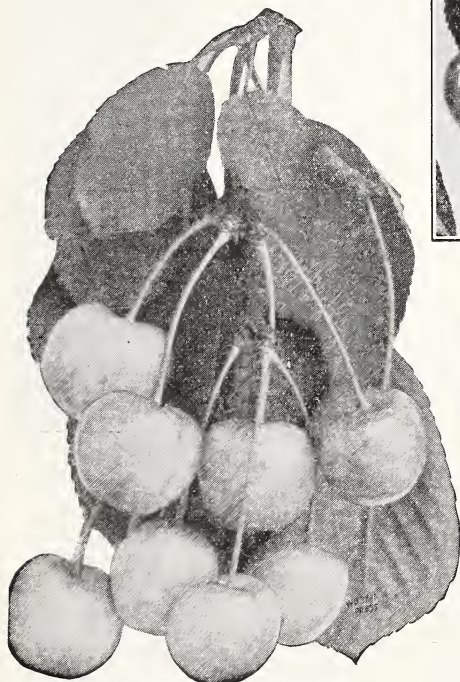
Cherries

There are few trees more attractive to the homemaker and fruit grower than cherries. The sweet cherries are especially desirable for the garden or lawn, on account of their foliage, attractive blossoms, and fruit. The sour cherries are planted by thousands for home use and market. It is only recently that fruit growers have learned of the big profits made in an orchard of cherries.

Consider the desirability of planting a cherry orchard of Early Richmond and Montmorency if you wish to add materially to your farm revenue. In any event, plant a few trees of both sweet and sour for home use. You will never regret it.

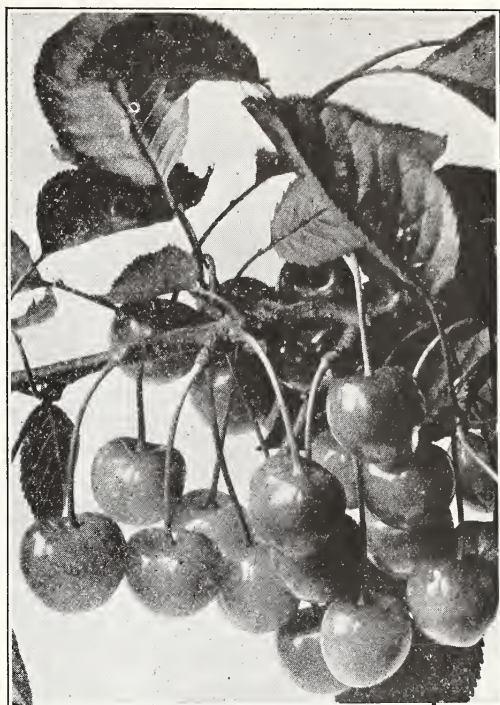
Bing—The fruits of Bing are unequalled in quality, size and attractiveness. It should be in every collection. Color a very dark red, almost black.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent. Vigorous and productive. A general favorite.



Governor Wood Cherries.

Dyehouse—Bright red, prolific bearer. The fruit is mildly subacid, excellent variety for canning, good shipper. Free and vigorous. Early.



Montmorency Cherries.

English Morelle—Medium to large, blackish-red, rich, acid, juicy, good, very productive. Late.

Early Richmond—This is a hardy cherry, fruiting on young trees soon after planting, and bearing every year enormous loads of dark red fruit that does not rot upon the trees; can be left without picking longer than most varieties. Unsurpassed for canning and profitable for market. Early. Acid.

Governor Wood—Very large, rich light yellow, with red cheeks, juicy, sweet, one of the very best.

Lambert—The color of the fruits is a dark purple. The flesh and flavor leave little to be desired in this respect. The tree is very thrifty and fruitful.

Montmorency—The most popular of all hardy cherries for market and home use. This cherry is planted largely. The fruit is in great demand. It is of large size, light red in color; stem rather short. Acid. The trees bear fruit soon after planting. Midseason.

May Duke—Large, red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous, productive. Very early.

Napoleon Biggareau—Very large, pale yellow or red, very firm, juicy and sweet, vigorous and very productive. One of the best.

Schmidt's Biggareau—Fruit of immense size, rich, deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy with fine flavor; bears abundantly.

Yellow Spanish—A most beautiful and popular light-colored cherry. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek when exposed to the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious.

Feb. 2, 1927.

The fruit trees and other stock which you sent last Spring were a fine lot, and arrived in good condition.

PROF. N. E. HANSEN,
Brookings, So. Dak.

PRICE OF CHERRY TREES

Sweet Varieties on Mazzard Roots			Sweet and Sour Varieties on Mahaleb Roots.		
	Each.	10.		Each.	10.
1/2 to 9/16 in., 4-5 ft.	\$.75	\$7.00	1/2 to 9/16 in.	\$.50	\$4.50
9/16 to 11/16 in., 5-6 ft.	1.00	9.00	9/16 to 11/16 in. ....	.75	7.00
11/16 in. and up, 6-7 ft.	1.25	11.00	11/16 in. and up.	1.00	9.00
		90.00			70.00

Cherry Trees Grown on Mazzard Roots



Cherry on Mahaleb Root.

Have you ever wondered why cherry trees fail to live as long as they used to? Do you remember the large old trees that bore quantities of black sweet cherries on the old farm? Trees that had come up and grown themselves along the fences and around the buildings? These were a species known as Mazzard and it is well known that seedlings of these wild trees are the only suitable stock to grow the sweet cherries on for the following reasons:

They are of the same type or nature as our common sweet varieties and therefore make a better, larger and longer lived tree.

The root system is much stronger and more fibrous than any other cherry stock and the trees are more likely to grow after planting.

Cherry trees grown on Mazzard roots are more prolific bearers than those on any others.

On the other hand, they cost more for the nurseryman to produce, but the cost is slight compared to the extra value to the planter. You cannot afford to plant cherry trees grown in the ordinary manner when you can buy trees of us grown on Mazzard roots at the price we are offering them.

What the Mahaleb Cherry Is

Mahaleb is a dwarf wild cherry, native of Southern Europe, but not allied to our sweet cherry but more of the nature of the sour cherry. The seedlings are cheaply and easily grown, buds take well on it and grow well in the nursery; make a nice looking poorly rooted tree that seldom lives when transplanted and if it does, it makes a small sized, short lived tree.

If you have had trouble with sweet cherry trees, try our Mazzard root trees, the long lived kind.



Cherry on Mazzard Root.



Six-Year-Old Montmorency in Full Bloom.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT
INDUSTRY
Washington

Fruit Diseases
U. S. Peach Disease
Field Laboratory
Fort Valley, Ga.

Jan. 29, 1925.
Your nursery trees have made a very phenomenal growth when I have used them in Fort Valley and have attracted a great deal of favorable comment.

LEE M. HUTCHINS,
Associate Pathologist.

Quince Trees

Quinces do best in deep, cool soil, though in dryish places they will do fairly well if mulched. To have the roots cool is a great step towards success. If by themselves in rows, they can be planted about twelve feet apart. There need be no fear of overfeeding the quince. Kitchen washings and materials like this they delight to get, and when well fed in this way and rich food is spread about the surface of the ground, the borer is not at all troublesome to them. When the quince is suited in this way, and grows as it should do, it begins to bear in three years, and afterwards never fails of a crop. A quince orchard should be cultivated very shallow and the ground never plowed as far as the roots of the trees extend, where it is possible to keep the ground free from weeds with the shallow tooth cultivator. Since dwarf pear trees are on quince roots, a dwarf pear orchard should be treated the same as a quince orchard as regards cultivation.

Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, quality excellent; valuable for preserves or flavoring. Very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and showy, cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. Tree bears abundantly while young. Later than Orange.

Rea—This is a strain of Orange. The fruit is very large, ripens a little later than Orange. The tree is very strong growing and productive.

PRICE OF QUINCE TREES

	Each.	Doz.	100.
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 2-3 ft.....	.75	\$ 7.50	\$50.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 9/16 in. cal., 3-4 ft.....	1.00	10.00	70.00
9/16 in. and up, 4-5 ft.....	1.25	12.00	80.00

Apricot

The Apricot is not planted very extensively outside of California. Elsewhere the blossoms are so apt to be caught by early Spring frosts that a crop of fruit is very uncertain, but the tree is worth planting as an ornamental because of its beautiful dark green, heart-shaped leaves,

as well as the beautiful pink blossoms, which appear earlier than those of any other fruit tree. Occasionally you will get fruit as an additional reward. We can furnish the following varieties:

Early Golden—Skin orange, flesh yellow, good flavor, free from stone.

Moorpark—The fruit is large, flesh orange yellow. Sweet and rich, freestone. One of the best.

PRICE OF APRICOT TREES

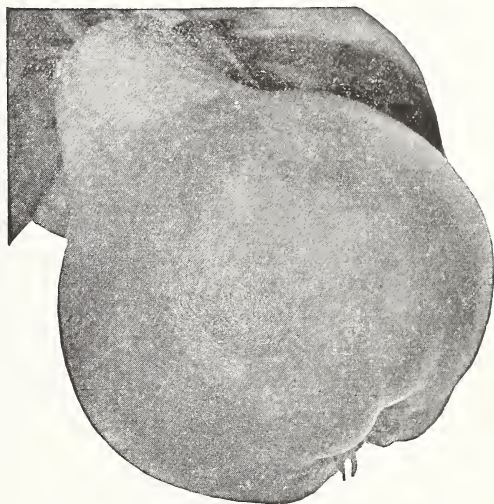
	Each.	10.	100.
4-6 ft.	\$.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
3-4 ft. ....	.70	6.00	50.00

I planted 2500 Cuthbert raspberry plants, the next year got returns enough to pay expenses, the second year I took in \$1262.00 from them or about 50c per plant.

ARTHUR WATROUS,
Meriden, Conn.

March 19, 1927.
In the 15 years I have been doing business with you your stock has always been true to name and it has been a pleasure to do business with you.

WALTER KNOPH,
Ramsey, N. J.



Champion Quince.



Early Golden Apricot.

Currants

Currants should be planted on good soil, which must be kept rich and well worked. Few plants will live under such neglect as these generally receive, and very few so thoroughly repay good and proper treatment. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decline, and shorten all the young shoots to keep the bushes in good shape. The currant worm may be destroyed by sprinkling the bushes with powdered white hellebore while they are wet with dew. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms are trifling if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

Price of 2-year Currant Bushes, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 hundred, except as noted below.

Cherry—This variety has the largest berry of any of the varieties. The bunches are short but full, the plants make a slow growth and do not produce the yield that Fay or Wilder will.

Fay's Prolific—The berries are almost as large as the Cherry and the bunches longer, usually yielding a heavier crop than that variety with which it ripens.

Perfection—This is one of the earliest to ripen. This is an advantage, as the fruit can be marketed before the main crop comes on, and while prices are at their highest. The plants are good growers and bear large crops of fruit. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; of excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

Wilder—This variety is without doubt more largely planted by commercial growers than any other. The Wilder is a strong upright grower and produces a big crop of fruit that will hang longer on the canes without shelling or turning dark, and bears a good crop a year sooner than any other standard variety.

Gooseberries

There is money in gooseberries. They are now being planted largely for market instead of a few bushes in the garden, as formerly. They bring quick returns and large profits. The Gooseberry requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worm attacks the Gooseberry before the currant bushes, and should be closely watched as soon as the growth gets a few inches long. Dust or sprinkle the leaves with hellebore as soon as the first worm is discovered, or about the tenth or twelfth of May. These worms come three times during the season, and should be closely watched through the summer.



Gooseberries.



White Grape Currants.

Chautauqua—This is the largest and best of the gooseberries, but it is difficult to propagate, so the plants are higher in price than others. Fruit is large, pale green and of good quality, sells for much more than the smaller kinds. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

Downing—Fruit smooth, larger than Houghton, roundish, green, with distinct veins; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Houghton—A medium-sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

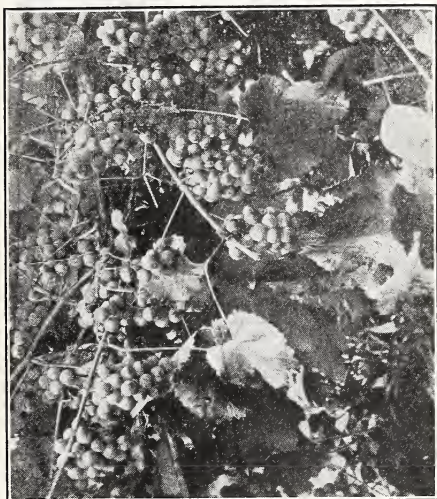
Josselyn (Red Jacket)—The fruit of this variety is medium in size, skin red, flesh rich and sweet. It is largely planted. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Poorman—Prof. Hederick says: "The Poorman at once attracts attention on account of the vigor and productiveness of the bushes and the handsome appearance and high quality of the fruit. Plants and berries give it a place as the leader among gooseberries grown in America. Berries are red, larger than Downing, quality excellent." 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

Grapes

Grapes will thrive everywhere and are the easiest of all fruits to grow. No matter what the condition of soil, our grapes will grow and bear big crops for many years.

Plant a vineyard and make money, or a dozen or two vines for house use and make your own juice, jelly, and jam or eat fresh fruit. Growers everywhere are making big profits from grapes and you can do the same.



Niagara Grapes.

Agawam—Fruit purplish red, large, rich and sweet; keeps well; ripens soon after Concord. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Brighton—This is one of the leading red grapes for home use; fruit is of high quality; the vine is vigorous and productive; ripens mid-season. 2-year vines, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

Caco—A new variety which is proving to be one of the best. It is wine-red, with abundant bloom; the berries are very large; bunches medium in size, compact and of good form. Ripens almost with Concord, possibly a few days earlier, but so rich in sugar it is excellent in flavor fully two weeks before fully ripe. 2-year vines, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10; \$50.00 per 100.

Campbell's Early—Fruit is high in quality, black, and ripens early—about two weeks ahead of Concord. A vigorous, hardy grower, with healthy and abundant foliage. Bears profusely. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Catawba—A very late keeper; chocolate colored; sweet, rich, with pleasant musky flavor. Requires good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly, and when properly matured, is one of the very best of our native grapes. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Concord—Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender. Vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation, the most reliable and profitable variety. 2-year vines, 25c each;

\$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100. 1-year vines, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; \$7.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000.

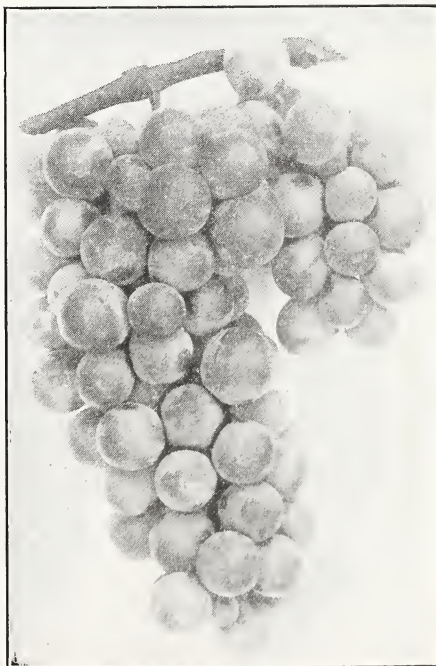
Clinton—Black; bunches small and very compact; berries small, with sprightly flavor. A good table grape when thoroughly ripe, but used largely for wine. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Delaware—Small, light red, thick-skinned, very juicy, sweet and sprightly. Slow growing and tender; requires a rich soil to succeed well; of the highest quality when properly grown. 2-year vines, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

Diamond—Vine vigorous, prolific, producing large, handsome, compact, bunches of delicate greenish-white, with rich yellow tinge. Its desirable characteristics are earliness, hardiness, healthfulness and good quality. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100.

Eaton—Bunch and berries very large, covered with a heavy blue bloom; pulp tender; very juicy; vine healthy, hardy and productive. 2-year vines, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.

Green Mountain—Vine healthy, very hardy and productive. Color green or greenish white; skin thick, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being three weeks earlier than Concord. 2-year vines, 75c each; \$7.00 per doz.



Clinton Grapes.

Lucile—This variety is not surpassed in vigor, health, hardiness and productiveness by any native grape. Berries are large, dark red and of good quality; ripens early. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Lutie—Vine hardy, vigorous, healthy and productive. Fruit is early, dark red, and good quality when first picked, but develops a foxy flavor after picking. 2-year vines, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

Moore's Early—One of the best very early grapes. A seedling of Concord, which it equals in vigor and hardiness of vine, but ripens ten days or two weeks earlier than that variety. Bunch large; berry round and large, black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality good. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Niagara—White. Bunch very large and handsome, often shouldered, compact; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack, and carries well; has not much pulp when fully ripe; melting, sweet, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own, and agreeable to most tastes; ripens with Concord, sometimes a little earlier. Vine very vigorous and productive. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Pocklington—Clusters large, berries yellowish green, flavor rich and sweet, ripens later than Concord. Vine hardy and productive. 2-year vines, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

Salem—Fruit is early, rich and high quality, dark red; the vines while vigorous, are not productive. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Worden—Black. Bunch large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries very large; skin thin. Superior to the Concord in the following points: It is better in quality, has a larger berry, a more compact and handsome cluster, and ripens five to ten days earlier. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Wyoming Red—A fine, early red grape. Bunch and berry double size of Delaware, of same color. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.



Worden Grapes.



Catawba Grapes.

Mar. 21, 1927.

I want to tell you that our peach trees, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, and rhubarb that we had from you did splendidly—we did not lose even one plant or tree. I feel that is saying a good deal for your nursery stock.

J. A. HAMILTON
R. F. D. Box 50
Dodge, Mass.

Mar. 30, 1927.

Thought would let you know that the trees arrived today in fine shape and if they do as well as the 40 peach trees I got from your nursery in 1911 shall not have one bit of fault to find. After 16 years there are still 7 of them bearing peaches.

F. E. PARKIN
Woodbury, Conn.

Raspberries

Any ground suitable for good general crops is suitable for Raspberries, or they may be grown at a profit in young orchards. Red Raspberries, for field culture, should be planted in rows seven feet apart and two feet apart in the rows; for garden culture four by five feet. The canes should be cut back within two inches of the ground immediately after planting. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back, on an average, half their length. Old canes should be cut out after the freeze of winter. There are seldom enough Red Raspberries grown to supply the market demands. With good culture, the average yield is seventy-five bushels per acre.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Plum Farmer—This without a doubt is the most popular Black Raspberry in America today; it is planted from the Atlantic to the Pacific and everywhere receives the highest praise. The plants are hardy, vigorous and productive, more free from diseases peculiar to blackcaps than those of other varieties. The berries are a grayish black and very large, thick meated and firm. They ripen early and most of the crop is produced in one week. 65c per 10; \$4.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

Cumberland—The canes of this variety are strong and vigorous, quite in accord with such a large-fruited and abundant bearer, and they are hardy. The berries are very large, jet black, firm and of excellent quality. They begin to ripen with Plum Farmer, but extend over a longer season, taking about two weeks to ripen. 65c per 10; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

RED OR PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Columbian—The most popular of the purple varieties. The canes are very strong growers and heavy bearers. In fact, there is no cap raspberry that can equal in yield the Columbian. The berries are very large and excellent for canning, probably nine-tenths of the factory-canned Red Raspberries are of this variety. On account of its dull color it doesn't sell in the market as well as the red, but on account of its tremendous yield it can be sold cheaper. 75c per 10; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

Cuthbert—An old and well-known variety. For years it was the most largely planted of all Red Raspberries and is still very popular. Berries of large size, bluntly conical, deep crimson, moderately firm and of high quality, being rich and sprightly. Ripens in midseason until late and succeeds everywhere, even in the South. 65c per 10; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

Golden Queen—A yellow variety of great merit; similar in habit, quality and size to Cuthbert. Should be in every home garden. \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 1,000.

King—The King at the present time takes the lead of all early varieties. Fruit is of good size and of a bright, beautiful color; it is firm and of exceptionally good quality. Immensely productive, ripens early, and it always commands a good price in market. Perfectly hardy. 65c per 10; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

Herbert—This variety is probably the heaviest yielder of any of the Red Raspberries. It has a record yield of at the rate of 319 bushel per acre. The berries are large, good color, but not of the highest quality. The canes are tall and strong; they appear to be healthy and hardy. It originated in Canada and ought to be hardy. It is claimed to have stood the winters uninjured, 1,100 miles north of Boston, where the temperature dropped to 59 degrees below zero. 75c per 10; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.



Latham Raspberry

St. Regis Everbearing—This variety originated on the sandy lands of Southern New Jersey and has proved very profitable there. In our opinion, its great value is in fall bearing. The berries are good color, medium size, and fair quality, but for the June crop, there are other varieties much superior. It has a place, however, in the home garden. As a commercial proposition the best results are obtained by cutting off the old canes in the Spring and forcing a vigorous growth of new ones, which will ripen fruit after the regular raspberry season. 65c per 10; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

Latham—The new, big red raspberry outclasses all others in yield, profit, vigor, hardiness. This variety originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm and is being extensively planted all over Minnesota, the Dakotas, Canada; in fact, all over the country, appearing to do equally well everywhere.

The following report of a three-year field taken from the Connecticut College Review of September, 1925, says:

Latham yielded.....5,430 quarts per acre
Herbert yielded.....3,648 quarts per acre
Cuthbert yielded.....3,600 quarts per acre

The ability of the Latham to produce so heavily, together with the fine appearance of the fruit and its splendid shipping qualities, make it a very profitable red raspberry.

F. Pugh, Winnipeg, Canada, writes: "They are perfectly hardy and show no winter killing. They make a strong growth and are good croppers."

Professor W. H. Alderman, Chief Division of Horticulture, University of Minnesota, says: "It is hardy enough to be grown without covering, all over Minnesota and southern Manitoba. It is also one of the most productive raspberries with which we are familiar."

In the raspberry test plot of F. T. Jackson, of Southington, Conn., there were nine varieties tested. Latham yielded more by about one-third than the next highest. In a test plot of G. I. Field, of Branford, Conn., Latham yielded more than by far than the other varieties. J. E. Coer, of Southbury, says Latham and Cuthbert were tied for first place at his plot. E. C. Roberts, Middletown, says Latham yielded best with him.

If Latham does so well for these men, would it not be well for you to try some? \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 1,000.



Plum Farmer Raspberries.

Blackberries

In planting your Blackberry patch, select land that is full of humus and retains moisture well, for this crop ripens at a time when we can naturally expect dry weather, and if your patch is on land that quickly dries out, the crop will suffer. Culture for Blackberries is the same as Raspberries, only they need more room and should be set three to four feet apart in the row, and the rows from seven to eight feet apart.

Eldorado—The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters without injury, and their yield is large. Berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; are very sweet, melting, pleasing to the taste, and have no hard core; quality unsurpassed; midseason.

Mersereau—Iron-clad in hardiness; has a combination of the desirable qualities of a good Blackberry; exceptionally sweet, rich and melting, nearly without core. Canes very strong; upright grower, attaining a height of seven to eight feet. The yield is enormous, and affords heavy picking from the first until all the crop is matured. Season late.

Snyder—This variety is hardy everywhere, also a heavy yielder of medium sized berries. The quality is good, but the kernels of the berries often turn red after picking, which injure the looks of the fruit. Except where it is very cold, we advise planting Eldorado or Mersereau in preference to Snyder.

Lucretia Dewberry—The best of the Blackberry family and decidedly the most productive. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry, and of unequalled excellence; sweet and luscious throughout. Should be covered like Strawberries in winter.

PRICE OF BLACKBERRY PLANTS

65¢ per 10; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.



Lucretia Dewberry.

Strawberries

CULTURE.—For field^o culture, plant on good well enriched land that has been cultivated the year previous, set the plants about 1½ to 2 feet apart in rows 3½ to 4 feet, keep well cultivated and free from weeds. As the plants throw out runners, space the young plants 3 or 4 inches apart, forming a matted row. A cover of straw, hay or other material should be put on the plants as soon as the ground is frozen in early winter. This cover may be left on in the Spring if not too thick, otherwise it will have to be removed or at least enough so that the plants will not be smothered. If it can be left on, it conserves the moisture for the fruiting season, and also keeps the fruit clean and free from sand and dirt.

The Strawberry is a profitable crop when properly managed. Sometimes immense profits are made where all conditions are favorable. In field culture on good land, the yield should be 100 to 150 bushels to the acre. Double this yield is not uncommon.

The returns from Strawberries are quick and come early in the season when the farmer is usually short of funds.

The harvest from Strawberries may be made in about 14 months after planting, while from some kinds of trees it requires 5 to 10 years.

STRAWBERRIES IN THE HOME GARDEN is where they pay the best. A few hundred plants well cared for will produce an abundant family supply and will prove a delight to the whole family, and if more are produced than is needed for the family, they can be sold at profitable prices.

PRICE OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

40c for 25; \$1.00 per hundred; \$7.50 per thousand.

Everbearing Varieties: 75c for 25; \$2.00 per hundred; \$15.00 per thousand.

Abington (Perfect)—This variety is with us a great cropper of fair sized berries, medium late in season.

Brandywine (Perfect)—Splendid for canning or preserving; berries large, deep red to the center, yields well and a strong plant maker. Season late.

Bubach (Imperfect)—An old standard variety. Fruit extra large, bright red. Very productive. Midseason.

Big Joe (Perfect)—The berries are very large with bright green cap, which makes them very attractive. A good variety to plant for fancy berries. Midseason.

Big Wonder (Perfect)—Berries are large and beautiful in form and color. Does best when grown in hills or narrow rows. Plant strong grower.

Gibson (Perfect)—The plants of this variety are very productive and bear through a long season. They grow well in all types of soil. The berries are large, dark red, and of fine quality. Nice for canning. Late.

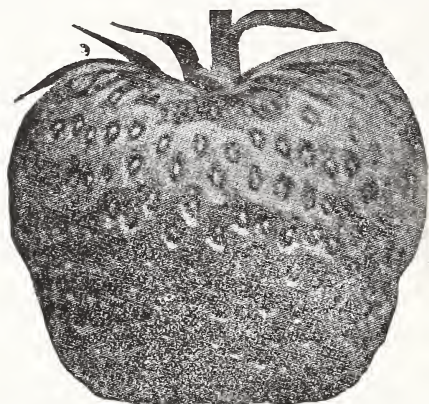
Glen Mary (Perfect)—A choice variety that will well repay extra care and culture, delighting the amateur; and one that is profitable also, in a fancy market. The berries are large, bright, glossy crimson, and so handsome as to bring the highest price. The plant is vigorous and healthy, very productive. Season, medium to late.

Howard 17 (Perfect)—This is probably more largely planted and talked about than any other variety at present. Nothing but praise is spoken for it everywhere and on a great variety of soils. The berries begin to ripen early and continue a long time and hold up in size. It is firm; color a rich red with a fine gloss. It is the great business Strawberry of today. The objection is the variety is so largely planted it makes a low priced market at the season it ripens. Early.

Late Jersey Giant (Perfect)—This variety with us seems much like an improved Gandy. It is a better yielder than that variety with us; the quality is as good, the berries similar in appearance. Late.



Progressive Everbearing.



Marshall.

Marshall (Perfect)—Too well known to need any extended description. This berry has been popular in the New England market for years; the grocers are always delighted to get it on account of its rich, dark red, glossy color, that is bound to attract and please customers. It is one of the richest flavored Strawberries grown. It is a strictly fancy berry, but not quite so productive as some other varieties. Medium.

Marvel—The berries are large, of black-red color. The fruit is firm and carries well to market. A wonderful variety to grow in hills or narrow rows. It is a perfect flowering variety and a good one to plant beside imperfect flowering varieties. It is also valuable as a canning berry, being rich in color and firm. Late.

New York (Perfect)—A popular mid-season variety. Plants are large and healthy, fruit very large and ordinarily firm. Noted for producing extra crops on very poor soils. Extensively planted all over the northern half of the United States. Medium late.

Senator Dunlap (Perfect)—This is one of those varieties that do well on almost all soils, and stand more neglect and still produce better than most any other variety. The berries are medium in size, bright red clear through, and of good quality. Medium early.

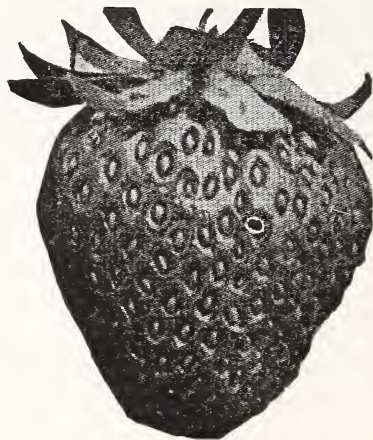
Wm. Belt (Perfect)—Very much like Gibson and description of that variety will apply to Wm. Belt. Late.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

For the home garden, the Everbearing Strawberry is very valuable. With these you can have strawberries until freezing weather in the Fall, and certainly a dish of fresh strawberries and cream or a fresh strawberry shortcake in the Fall, is always appreciated.

Progressive—This variety is the most popular everbearing strawberry and more of this variety is planted than all others and we recommend it as one most likely to please the average planter. You can begin to pick berries only a few months after planting, and while the berries are not as large as some of the other varieties, when total yield and quality is taken into consideration, Progressive takes the lead.

Wait's—We offer this new everbearing variety this season for the first time. We have fruited it now for two seasons and are much pleased with it. It is a better plant maker than any other everbearer we have tried, the yield is good and the berries larger than Progressive. If it succeeds in other soils as well as with us, it will prove to be a valuable variety.



Senator Dunlap.



Wait's Everbearing.

Our Strawberry Plants are grown in blocks for plant purposes only. The whole row is dug, the old and the young weak plants discarded entirely, the old leaves and runners removed, the roots straightened and tied in bunches of 26.

No plants are dug till wanted for shipment, none kept in storage; all are fresh dug when shipped. This is in contrast with some plant sellers.

By planting in blocks each variety by itself, the danger of mixing of varieties is very much lessened.

Asparagus

Asparagus usually sells at a good price, and being ready for market in May and June, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year.

CULTURE.—It is usually planted on light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second or third year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give food crops for from fifteen to twenty years. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from four to six inches deep, covering with only three inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. As a market crop, it pays well. A well-cared for asparagus field should yield upward of 1,200 bunches per acre the third year, the fourth and afterward from 2,500 to 6,000 bunches per acre. Much larger yields are possible. The average wholesale price has been twenty cents per bunch.



Mary Washington
Asparagus

Barr's Mammoth —
Very large, tender stalks, light color and very early.

Conover's Colossal —
Very large, makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market gardeners; very productive.

Giant Argenteuil —
Stalks of immense size, very bright and attractive, sweet and tender. Comes into cutting condition much earlier than others. Very reliable and a sure money-getter.

Palmetto—Of southern origin, a variety of excellent quality, early, very large, very prolific; all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other.

Martha Washington—The first produced. Is the most highly resistant variety yet produced. The shoots are dark green, with a heavy purple tinge, with a tight pointed bud and not branching out until well beyond the market height, and with a clean straight growth and of the finest market type. It is rather late, however, but on this account it escapes frosts when earlier varieties would suffer.

Mary Washington—Is a more vigorous grower than Martha; in fact, the seedlings can be distinguished from other varieties readily on this account. The shoots are very large on the average, with a tendency to be oval in cross section. It is about as good in color as Martha, but very early and prolific. The high branching habit of this variety makes it possible often to cut unbranched shoots with good tight buds two feet long. While this is not as rust-resistant as Martha, it resists to a satisfactory extent.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is valuable not only on account of its fruit, but as a desirable shade tree. It is of easy culture, requiring little or no pruning.

Downing's Everbearing—Fruit large, blue-black, juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing about three months. A large-growing and desirable shade tree.

Price, 5-6 ft. \$1.00; 6-7 ft. \$1.25.

Russian—Very hardy, vigorous grower. Much used for hedges and windbreaks; valuable for feeding silkworms. Fruit of small size.

Price, 3-4 ft. 50c; 4-5 ft. 75c.

Rhubarb

Myatt's Linnaeus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie-Plant." It is an early, tender variety, not in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, subacid flavor. Price, each 20c; ten, \$1.50; hundred, \$8.00.

Nut Trees

Spanish Chestnut—Seedling—A handsome, round-headed tree of rapid growth, yielding abundantly large nuts of good quality. Price, 3-4 ft. \$1.00.

Butternut—A rapid-growing native tree producing a large, longish nut with sweet, rich kernel; these nuts used to be common on every farm, but of late years they appear to be very scarce. Price, 2-3 ft. trees, 75c; 3-4 ft. trees, \$1.00.

Black Walnut—This is one of the most rapid-growing of the nut trees and produces a wood of great value as well as an abundance of nuts which are relished by all who are familiar with them. Price, 2-3 ft. 75c; 3-4 ft. \$1.00.

English Walnut—There is increased interest in planting English Walnuts, and we believe they can be grown wherever the peach thrives. Plant a tree or two if you have room. The trees are worth planting for their ornamental value, even if they produce no nuts. Price, 1½-2 ft. 75c; 2-3 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. \$1.50.

Japan Walnut—Cordiformis—A tree of great vigor, perfectly hardy. Handsome form, immense green leaves, bearing heart-shaped, pointed nuts in clusters of twelve or fifteen each at tips of previous season's branches. Meat sweet and of superior quality. Tree commences bearing when young. Price, 2-3 ft. 60c; 3-4 ft. 80c; 4-5 ft. \$1.00.



English Walnut.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

(The trees which lose their leaves during the Winter season.)

Deciduous trees can be safely planted in Spring after the frost has left the ground, before new growth has appeared, and in the Autumn after the foliage and wood ripen till the ground freezes in winter. The hole should be dug wide enough so that the roots may be spread out naturally and without bending, the depth will be governed by nursery soil line as indicated on the stem. Fill in around and above the roots with fine rich soil and pack firmly. Sometimes it is necessary to brace the tree so that it will not sway with the wind, until the roots get a firm hold on the soil. It is well also to thin the branches from a third to one-half, which can be done without injuring shape of the top and will tend to restore the balance between root and top and thus lessen the possible loss in transplanting.



Norway Maple.

ACER dasycarpum (Silver Maple)—A very rapid-growing tree of graceful, spreading habit, with leaves of light green above and silver underneath. Desirable for either lawn or street planting. Will grow in poor and dry soil.

6 to 8 ft.\$1.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 in. to 1¼ in. cal. 1.50
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ in. to 1½ in. cal. 2.00

dasycarpum wieri (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple)—A graceful variety, remarkable for its pendulous drooping branches; foliage abundant, silvery underneath, deeply and delicately cut. One of the most attractive lawn trees.

6 to 8 ft.\$1.00
8 to 10 ft. 2.00

negundo (Box Elder or Ash Leaf Maple)—A rapid growing tree of medium height, light green foliage, spreading head. Very hardy.

6 to 8 ft.\$.75
8 to 10 ft. 1.00
10 to 12 ft. 1.50

platanoides (Norway Maple)—Rapid growing; symmetrical; valuable for lawn, street and avenue planting; holds its rich green leaves till late in fall, taking on rich yellow tones.

6 to 8 ft.\$2.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 in. to 1¼ in. cal. 3.00
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ in. to 1½ in. cal. 4.00

platanoides purpurea (Schwedler's Purple Maple)—Purplish crimson foliage in Spring. In habit like Norway Maple. Use as specimen.

6 to 8 ft.\$3.00

saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple)—Excellent street and shade tree, upright and dense growth; foliage turning bright yellow and scarlet in Autumn. Does well in almost every soil.

6 to 8 ft.\$1.50
8 to 10 ft., 1 in. to 1¼ in. 2.50

rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple)—Strikingly vivid crimson Fall foliage; tall, spreading; prefers moist position; red flowers in early Spring.

6 to 8 ft.\$1.50
8 to 10 ft. 2.50

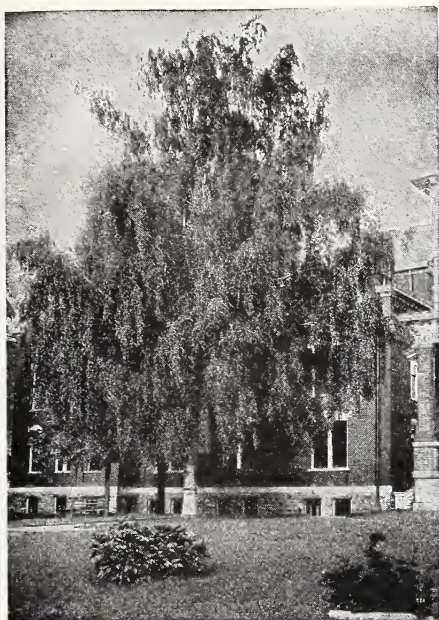
Where no ten or hundred rates are given, 5 to 50 trees of a variety and size will be furnished at 10 per cent. discount; 50 to 300 at 20 per cent. discount.

AESCULUS hippocastanum (European Horse Chestnut)—Large tree of regular outline. Blooms in May; flowers white, tinged with red, growing in panicles 8 to 10 inches long; very showy.

4 to 5 ft.\$1.50



Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.



Weeping Birch.

BETULA alba (European White Birch)—Tall; very graceful habit; effective among Evergreens.

6 to 8 ft.\$1.50
8 to 10 ft.2.00

alba laciniata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping White Birch)—Effective in groups for foliage, form and back.

4 to 6 ft.\$2.50
6 to 8 ft.4.00

papyrifera (Canoe or Paper Birch)—Ornamental tree, with very white trunk and loose, graceful head when older; leaves large and handsome.

6 to 8 ft.\$2.00

populifolia (American White Birch)—A small tree, smooth grayish-white bark; leaves smooth and glossy; growth rapid. Thrives in dry and poor soil.

6 to 8 ft.\$1.50

CATALPA bungei (Chinese or Umbrella Catalpa)—This is the dwarf round-headed tree frequently seen, and used primarily for producing formal effects. The globular head can be kept compact and symmetrical by trimming late in the Winter each year.

5 to 7 ft.\$2.50

speciosa (Western Catalpa)—A tree of comparatively quick growth with large heart-shaped leaves. The white flowers late in June are followed by long bean pods.

6 to 8 ft.\$1.00

CERASUS japonica (Japanese Flowering Cherry)—A beautiful ornamental tree; upright in growth, producing showy double flowers in advance or with the leaves. Colors of flowers double pink and double white.

Price\$3.00

rosea pendula (Pink Weeping Japan Cherry)—One of the finest weeping trees; branches droop, giving very graceful appearance, and the bright rose-colored blossoms literally cover them to the very tips.

Price\$5.00

CERCIS canadensis (Red Bud or Judas Tree)—Profuse rich purple flowers in early Spring. Effective with evergreens.

2 to 3 ft.\$.75

3 to 4 ft.1.00

4 to 5 ft.1.50

CLADRASTIS lutea (Yellow Wood)—A pretty, low tree with small, egg-shaped leaflets and white flowers in graceful, drooping clusters.

12 to 18 inch.\$.50

CORNUS florida (White Dogwood)—A native variety with attractive white flowers. They are useful in natural plantings on the edge of woodlands and as specimen trees.

2 to 3 ft.\$.75

3 to 4 ft.1.00

florida rubra (Red or Pink Flowering Dogwood)

—One of the most popular flowering trees.

The flowers vary in color from pink to light red and are beautiful in the early Spring. The Fall foliage is unusually brilliant.

2 to 2½ ft.\$4.00

2½ to 3 ft.5.00

CRATAEGUS coccinea plena (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn)—A tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage; flowers much larger than the double red, of a deep crimson color, with a scarlet shade and very double.

4 to 5 ft.\$3.00

ELM—See *Ulmus*.

FRAXINUS Americana (White Ash)—One of the handsomest of our large broad-headed trees suitable for street and avenue or park planting. In Autumn the coloring of the foliage is unusually beautiful.

6 to 8 ft.\$1.50

8 to 10 ft.2.00

excelsior (European Ash)—A tall and handsome tree, native of Europe; leaves compound; makes an attractive specimen tree.

6 to 8 ft.\$1.00

8 to 10 ft.1.50

10 to 12 ft.2.00

GINKGO biloba (Salisbury; Maiden Hair Tree)—A deciduous member of the Pine family with unusual leaves, which resemble those of the Maiden Hair Fern in shape from which it takes its name. It withstands our city conditions. A native of Japan.

6 to 8 ft.\$2.00

8 to 10 ft.3.00



Catalpa Bungei.



An Avenue of American Elms.

GLEDITSIA tricanthos (Honey Locust)—A large spiny tree with spreading branches forming a broad flat topped crown. Has fragrant flowers in May followed by flat pods 12 to 18 inches long. Forms an impenetrable hedge if closely planted and severely clipped.

2 to 3 ft.	\$.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75
4 to 5 ft.	1.00

HAWTHORNE—See *Crataegus*.

HORSE CHESTNUT—See *Aesculus*.

JUDAS TREE—See *Cercis*.

JUGLANS—See Nut Trees.

LABURNUM vulgare (Golden Chain)—A small tree with erect branches forming a narrow head; leaves compound; flowers showy, yellow, borne in silky drooping racemes. Few of the flowering trees can surpass the splendor of the Golden Chain when in the late Spring it is a mass of graceful pendant blossoms.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50
4 to 5 ft.	2.00

LARIX europea (European Larch)—A rapid growing slender pyramidal tree with light green foliage. A handsome lawn tree.

2 to 3 ft.	\$.75
3 to 4 ft.	1.00
4 to 6 ft.	1.50
6 to 8 ft.	2.00

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree)—A tall, handsome, hardy, ornamental tree of pyramidal habit and rapid growth. It has clean foliage of light, bluish green appearance, which is rarely attacked by insects. In June its tulip-shaped, fragrant flowers of a creamy yellow and orange color are very numerous. A distinguished tree for park, avenue and lawn planting.

6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00
8 to 10 ft.	3.50

AMERICAN MAGNOLIAS

The stately, tropical appearance of the Magnolias, the richness of their foliage, and the lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, which are very fragrant, easily place them first among the flowering trees. They transplant quite readily, but are most likely to be successful when moved in the Spring.

MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—The yellowish green flowers in June are followed by scarlet cucumber-shaped seed pods.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.50
5 to 6 ft.	2.50

glauca (Sweet Bay)—A beautiful tall-growing shrub or small tree thriving in damp situations, but equally happy in any good soil. The foliage is a rich glossy green. The cup-shaped fragrant flowers with wax white petals are the crowning glory of this handsome plant.

2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.50
4 to 5 ft.	5.00

tripetala (Umbrella Tree)—The common name has its origin in the peculiar whorled arrangement of the large, glossy leaves; a native species that is both hardy and vigorous. The giant white blossoms, four to eight inches across, open in June and are followed by oblong, rose-colored fruits.

3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.00

Jan. 31, 1928.

I have bought fruit trees and nursery stock of The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co. at various times and have always received what I ordered and it was well packed and arrived in good condition. I do not remember any not failing to live and all are doing well at present.

CHAS C. KINCH, East Sandwich, Mass.

MALUS, THE FLOWERING CRABS

The Flowering Crabs have few rivals among gorgeous Spring flowering trees and shrubs. They are of easy culture and give remarkable and quick results.

Price of all Crabs except as noted: 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

MALUS atrosanguinea (Carmine Crab)—A small tree with broad crown. Brilliant carmine flowers, yellow fruit.

augustifolia (Southern Crab)—One of the last of the crabs to flower. The blooms are bright pink and fragrant; very beautiful and and floriferous.

baccata (Siberian Crab)—A small tree with spreading branches; flowers white or slightly pink and are fragrant. Fruit is about the size of a cherry.

coronaria (Sweet Crab)—A small tree with spreading spiny branches. Flowers are very fragrant, pink, produced in 5 or 6 flowered clusters. A handsome free flowering tree.

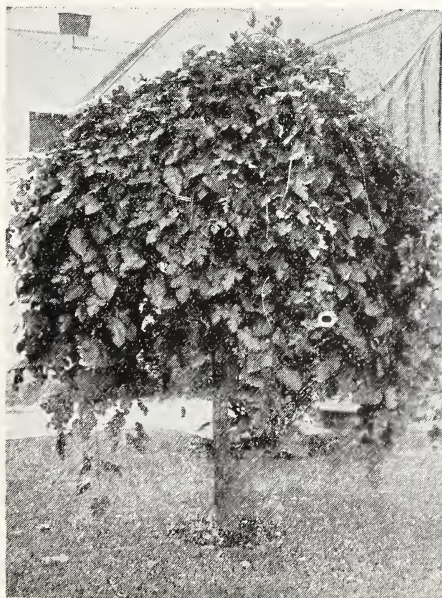
floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab)—A shrub or small tree native of Japan. Bright pink flower buds, white flowers. Small yellowish fruit.

halliana parkmanii (Parkman Crab)—Bright rose-red double flowers on long slender stems. A favorite in Japanese gardens.

ioensis (Prairie Crab)—This is the first of the American crabs to open its blossoms, which are bright pink.

ioensis plena (Bechtel's Crab)—A double flowered form of the above. Flowers are large, bright pink and very double, resembling small roses.
3 to 4 ft.\$1.50 each

niedzwetzkyana (Red Vein Crab)—A species from Turkestan remarkable for the red color of flowers, branches, leaves and fruit.



Tea's Weeping Mulberry.



Flowering Crab.

prunifolia (Pear Leaf Crab)—This is one of the handsomest of the Asiatic crabs. The fruit is large, very lustrous bright red, or yellow with a red cheek.

sargentii (Sargent Crab)—This is a new dwarf type and much in demand for small gardens and rockeries, as it is low and spreading, almost a creeping form. Brilliant red fruit in abundance.

scheideckeri (Scheideckeri Crab)—This is a small tree that blooms young and in great profusion with small bright pink flowers.

sieboldi calicarpa—The Arnold Arboretum report this as one of the handsomest crabs there is both in the large pink flowers in the Spring and the brilliant red fruit in the Autumn.

spectabilis (Chinese Flowering Crab)—Large, fragrant semi-double pink flowers followed by pale yellow fruit.

zumi (Zumi Crab)—Flowers pale pink about an inch in diameter followed by red fruit half an inch in diameter.

MAPLE—See Acer.

MORUS alba pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry)—One of the best of small weeping lawn trees, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head. Foliage light green, deeply lobed. Fruit reddish-purple. Thrifty and hardy.

Each\$3.50

OXYDENDRON arboreum (Sour Wood)—A small tree bearing panicles of spreading racemes, resembling Lily-of-the-Valley flowers, pure white and slightly fragrant. One of the really fine ornamentals.

4 to 5 ft.\$2.00

5 to 6 ft.2.50

PLATANUS orientalis (European Plane Tree)—Considered by many the best shade tree for city planting. It grows well in a variety of soils and withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities. It also thrives near the seashore and is remarkably free from insect pests. Its rapid growth makes it a popular and satisfactory tree for street planting.

6 to 8 ft.\$2.00

8 to 10 ft.3.00



American Linden.

POPULUS eugenie (Carolina Poplar)—A much used tree where quick results are desired. Large heart-shaped foliage.

	Each.	Per 10.
8 to 10 ft.	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50	12.50

POPULUS nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar)—Tall spire like character; is valued for screens and landscape effects.

	Each.	Per 10.
6 to 8 ft.	\$.75	\$ 6.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	9.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50	12.50

PRUNUS cerasifera pissardi (Purple Leaf Plum)—A small tree with lustrous dark purple leaves and pinkish white flowers.

	Each.
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.25
4 to 5 ft.	1.50

RED BUD—See *Cercis*.

SALISBURIA—See *Ginkgo*.

SALIX babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow)—The well-known Weeping Willow whose long pendulous branches droop so gracefully; is especially effective when planted near the margin of streams or ponds.

	Each.	Per 10.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.50

caprea (Pussy Willow)—A quick growing shrub-like tree. The fur-like catkins along the branches in early Spring make it attractive and make fine bouquets for the house.

	Each.
4 to 6 ft.	\$.75
6 to 8 ft.	1.25

elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow)—Branches not as pendulous in small sizes as the Babylonian; the smaller branches droop.

4 to 6 ft.	\$.75
6 to 8 ft.	1.00

petandra (Laurel Willow)—Has broad glossy green leaves; fine for screens, at the seashore or along edge of water.

4 to 6 ft.	\$.50
6 to 8 ft.	1.00

vitellina (Golden Willow)—Valuable for winter effect, bark being bright golden yellow.

4 to 6 ft.	\$.75
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SORBUS aucuparia (European Mt. Ash)—A hardy tree bearing clusters of scarlet berries from July to winter, making it very attractive.

4 to 6 ft.	\$2.00
6 to 8 ft.	3.00

aucuparia pendula (Weeping Mountain Ash)—A form having curious pendulous branches.

Each	\$5.00
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TILIA americana (American Linden)—A rapid growing tree forming a broad round topped head.

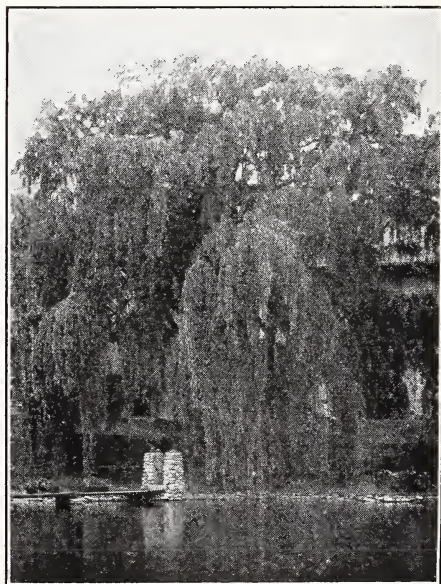
6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00
8 to 10 ft.	3.50
10 to 12 ft.	5.00

TULIP TREE (See *Liriodendron*)—This Elm is the characteristic tree which arches so many of the New England streets, though it also grows well in other sections. It is the best street tree.

8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1¼ inch in caliper.....	\$2.00
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1½ inch in caliper.....	3.00

ULMUS glabra camperdowni (Weeping Elm)—2-year heads

.....	\$5.00
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Weeping Willow.



A Field of Hydrangeas in the foreground. If you order this shrub it will come from this field.

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

(The shrubs that lose their leaves during the Winter season.)

Whether planted individually or collectively, shrubs are an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. In such locations where they can be used as specimens, and thus allowed space for symmetrical development, their grace and beauty appears to perfection. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, to screen the garage, the laundry yard, or some unsightly view; or to shield the porch and relieve the strong, stiff lines of the foundation walls. Along borders of the lawn, on banks and slopes, along walks and drives and in corners, collections of shrubs may be gathered that will give a succession of bloom from the opening of spring until autumn.

The rich green of the summer foliage plays a greater part in landscape effect than is often realized. The autumn color which the leaves of many varieties assume, set the lawn ablaze at that season. The brilliant berries of some sorts tempt the birds to linger, and, together with the bright bark of such shrubs as some of the Dogwoods, give a tone of color even to the gray landscape of winter.

In the list that follows will be found shrubs for all of these purposes. The possibilities of effective combinations are unlimited. Where no ten or hundred rates are given, 5 to 50 plants of a variety and size will be furnished at 10 per cent discount; 50 to 300 at 20 per cent discount.

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum (Five-leaved Aralia)—Strong-growing, upright and making a small tree in time. Abundant foliage. Grows in most difficult situations and is suitable for rocky slopes. Good for dense grouping.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50

ALMOND—See *Amygdalus*.

ALTHEA—See *Hibiscus*.

AMORPHA fruticosa (Indigo Bush)—Grows 6 to 10 feet high in large spreading bush form, with bright green leaves in pinnate arrangement; flowers deep violet blue in June.

18 to 24 inch.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50
3 to 4 ft.60

AMYGDALUS nana (Double Flowering Almond, Pink and White)—Early Spring flowering shrubs, gaily in full bloom before the leaves appear, with beautiful double flowers of rose or white, snuggling tight to the twigs.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.60

AZALEA arborescens (Sweet Azalea)—5 to 15 feet. In June the delightfully spicy, fragrant white flowers with pink stamens, appear in profusion, lasting for weeks. Becomes a spreading clump 3 to 6 feet broad in cultivation; easy culture. The foliage of this variety often colors striking shades of red in late Autumn.

12 to 18 inch.\$1.50
1½ to 2 ft. 2.00

calendulacea (Flame Azalea)—6 to 15 feet. The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. No more striking landscape effect can be produced than a hillside of Azalea calendulacea in full bloom. Range in color from light sulphur-yellow to deep red.

12 to 18 inch.\$1.50
1½ to 2 ft. 2.00
2 to 3 ft. 2.50

canescens (Piedmont Azalea)—Deep pink flowers and quite fragrant.

12 to 18 inch.\$1.50
1½ to 2 ft. 2.00

kaempferi (Torch Azalea)—Shrub to 12 feet; bright orange-red flowers with yellow anthers. Very handsome; hardy in New England.

12 to 18 inch.\$2.00

mollis—This is a Japanese variety, with large blooms varying in color from bright red through the shades of orange to deep yellow. Perfectly hardy everywhere.

12 to 15 inch.\$2.00

nudiflora (Pixterbloom)—Beautiful clear pink, blooming very early, just following Azalea vaseyi.

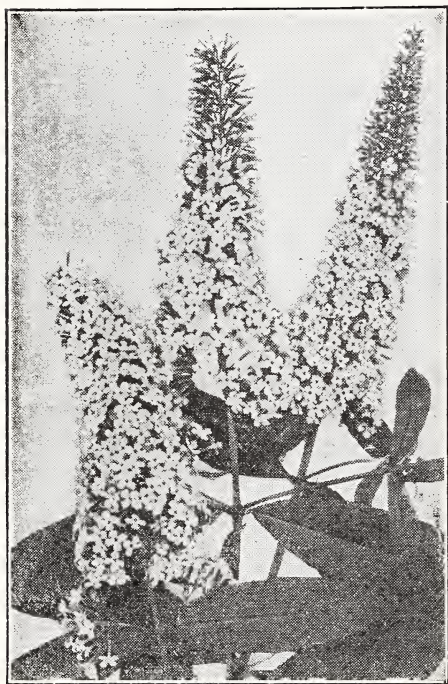
12 to 18 inch.\$1.50
1½ to 2 ft. 2.00

vaseyi (Pinkshell Azalea)—6 to 15 feet. Is of easy culture and is perhaps the most profuse bloomer of all the native species, and the more conspicuous as its white, pink or deep rose-colored flowers appear in early April or May before the foliage. Of erect, slender habit naturally, in cultivation it becomes more spreading, while retaining the charming light stem-growth. Autumn usually turns the leaves a deep, dark crimson, greatly enhancing its beauty and value.

12 to 18 inch.\$2.00
1½ to 2 ft. 2.50

viscosa (Swamp Azalea)—White, sometimes tinged with pink. Makes fine clumps, often reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Quite fragrant.

12 to 18 inch.\$1.50
1½ to 2 ft. 2.00



Butterfly Bush.

BERBERIS thunbergii (Japan Barberry) — For hedges or group planting, this plant is very largely used. Will stand any amount of clipping and will thrive in shady places. Perfectly hardy everywhere. In the Autumn turns to a brilliant crimson and the abundant bright scarlet berries add color all winter. 2-year transplanted bushy plants:

	Each.	10.	100.
12 to 13 inch	\$.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
18 to 24 inch .....	.30	2.50	20.00
2 to 2½ ft. ....	.40	3.00	25.00

thunbergii minor (Box Barberry) — Box Barberry is dwarf in habit; foliage is smaller and changes to crimson in the Fall; is perfectly hardy and may be kept clipped to any shape or size wanted.

	Each.	10.	100.
6 inch	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
8 inch .....	.30	2.25	20.00
12 inch .....	.40	3.00	25.00

thunbergii atropurpurea (The New Red-Leaved Japanese Barberry) — Similar to Barberry Thunbergii, except the foliage is of a bronzy red color which turns to a fiery red in Autumn. Excellent for contrast in the shrubbery border; perfectly hardy.

	Each.	10.	100.
One-year plants	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00

BUDDLEIA davidi veitchiana (Butterfly Bush) —

One of the most desirable summer-flowering shrubs. It dies down to the ground in the winter, but each Spring throws out four to five-foot stems in numbers, making a bushy plant, covered from July until frost with delicate lilac-like flowers of dainty beauty and fragrance, attracting so many butterflies as to give it the common name. Succeeds anywhere and should be in every garden.

2-year strong plants.....\$.50

CALLICARPA purpurea (Chinese Beauty Bush) — Valuable for its lovely purple berries borne in clusters along the branches; handsome in the fall and early winter. A native shrub of great beauty. These berry-bearing plants are becoming more and more popular, adding new and unusual beauty to the garden in the season when color is needed. Should be more widely planted.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.35
1½ to 2 ft. ....	.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet Shrub) — A neat and compact bush with large, handsome leaves and small double purple blossoms of rare, banana-like fragrance. Another of our fine native plants worth a place in every garden.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.65

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis (Button Bush) — Forms a dense rounded bush four to six feet high, especially adapted to damp locations. Is covered with large, fragrant, ball-shaped greenish white flowers in July.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.25
18 to 24 inch.....	.40

CERCIS canadensis — See Ornamental trees.

CHIONANTHUS virginica (White Fringe) — A large, very ornamental native tree-like shrub, covered in early April with pure white flowers in long, fringe-like effect. A shrub of unusual beauty.

2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00
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CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush) — A handsome little shrub, delightfully fragrant in August and September when covered with long, showy wands of creamy white flowers. It is valuable for the front of the border, as it grows only 3 to 5 feet tall, and on account of its pleasing scent, is very popular in the little shrub groups so often planted in the corners made by the porch steps.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$.35
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50

CORNUS — The Shrubby Dogwoods are mainly valuable for the colored berries in Fall and Winter and for the high coloring of the bark. All have good foliage, too. Another point is that they all thrive in shade. Fine for grouping.

alba sibirica (Red Branched Dogwood) — Grows 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of fine white flowers, succeeded by a Fall crop of ornamental berries; stem and branches turning to blood-red in winter.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.25
18 to 24 inch.....	.35
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75

alba spaethii (Yellow-leaved Dogwood) — Large leaves, margined yellow.

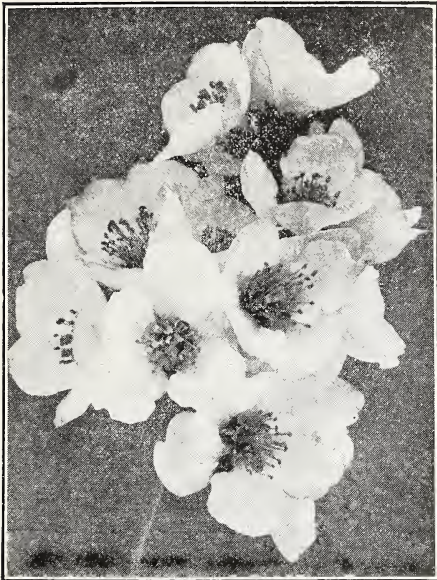
1½ to 2 ft.	\$.75
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amomum (Silky Dogwood) — 3 to 10 feet. White flowers in June, blue berries later and dull red bark.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.25
18 to 24 inch.....	.35
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75

elegantissima (Variegated Cornelian-Cherry) — Grows 8 to 10 feet high, with purplish-red branches and beautiful silver variegated foliage. This is one of the choicest variegated leaved shrubs, capable of refined compact shape by pruning; of value both summer and winter.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$.75
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Japan Quince.

florida—See Deciduous trees.

florida rubra—See Deciduous trees.

mascula (Cornelian Cherry)—A showy shrub with a profusion of yellow flowers in early Spring, before the leaves appear. Berries scarlet.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50

paniculata (Panicled Dogwood)—Upright, tall shrub; flowers and fruit white on red stems.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50
3 to 4 ft.75

stolonifera (Red Osier Dogwood)—Red bark; white flowers and berries. Excellent for waterside planting.

18 to 24 inch\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50

stolonifera flaviramea (Goldentwig Dogwood)—A form of the above with yellow branches. Planted with red branched species, very effective and striking contrast may be secured.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50

COTONEASTER *acutifolia*—Tall upright shrub with small oval lustrous leaves; profuse bloomer. Flowers followed by black berries.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.75
2 to 3 ft. 1.00

macrophyllum—Low growing, with small glossy green leaves; flowers white, fruit bright red. Splendid for rockeries.

12 to 15 inch\$1.25

simonsii—An attractive shrub with shiny green leaves; flowers are white in clusters, followed by bright red berries.

12 to 15 inch\$.75
15 to 18 inch 1.00
18 to 24 inch 1.50

Wilsoni—

12 to 15 inch\$1.00
15 to 18 inch 1.50

CYDONIA Japonica (Japan Quince)—Very early in the Spring, this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers, followed by small quince-shaped fruits which are quite fragrant. Growth bushy with protecting thorns.

18 to 24 inch\$.60

DEUTZIAS—See *Lespedeza*.

DEUTZIAS—Valuable, self-sustaining shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit, but bloom alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers, borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in June.

discolor florabunda—Large blooms, porcelain white with pink reverses and buds.

2 to 3 ft.\$.75

gracilis (Slender Deutzia)—Dwarf growing, dense, bushy, its drooping branches wreathed with pure white flowers in May. Also valuable for winter blooming in pots.

12 to 18 inch.\$.50

lemoine—Early bloomer; white flowers on upright branches.

18 to 24 inch\$.50

scabra crenata fl. pl.—Of tall habit. In June it has racemes of double white flowers, tinted with pink.

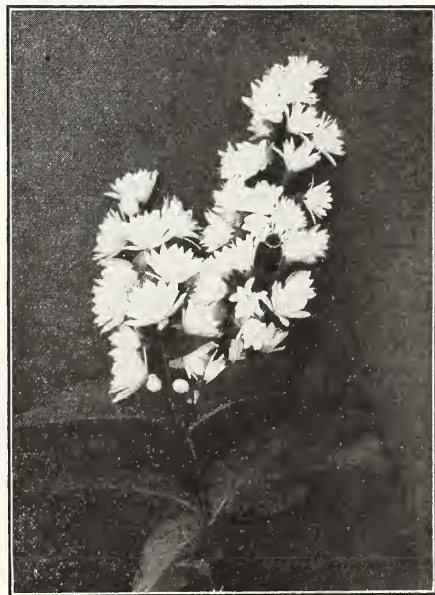
1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50

scabra magnifica—The most beautiful of the tall growing Deutzias. Full trusses of double, pure white flowers.

2 to 3 ft.\$.75

scabra (Pride of Rochester)—Grows 6 to 8 feet high, and blooms in May before the others. Flowers are large and free, double, white, the outer petals tinged with pink. Mid-June.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50



Flowers of Deutzia.



Forsythia (Golden Bell).

DIERVILLA sessifolia (Southern Bush Honey-suckle)—Closely allied to the Weigelas, but flowering after they have finished. Flowers a lemon yellow—pale green yellow—in rather inconspicuous, flat irregular clusters. June.

DOGWOOD—See *Cornus*.

EUONYMOUS alatus (Winged Spindlewood)—Of Japanese character; brilliant scarlet foliage and red berries in Fall; tall, handsome shrub. 12 to 18 inch.\$.50
18 to 24 inch.75

europaeus (European Burning Bush)—Tall, erect shrub for border or evergreen planting; fruit bright scarlet. 3 to 4 ft.\$.75

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)—An interesting group, distinct and unique. They are among the first to bloom and their bright yellow flowers seem the very spirit of Spring, opening before the leaves appear. They attain an ultimate height of eight or ten feet.

intermedia—The earliest to bloom. Erect growing. 2 to 3 ft.\$.50
3 to 4 ft.75

intermedia spectabilis—A strong growing variety with very large golden-yellow flowers completely covering the branches. 3 to 4 ft.\$1.00

suspensa—Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted for covering arches and trellises. It can be stapled and made to cover walls. 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50

suspensa fortunei—Upright and often planted as a single specimen. 2 to 3 ft.\$.50
3 to 4 ft.75

viridissima—Forms a more bush-like shrub than other varieties; its foliage is deep green and flowers somewhat later than the other sorts. 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50

HIBISCUS syriacus (Rose of Sharon)—One of the best known of the tall "old-fashioned" shrubs. Particularly valuable for its handsome flowers in hot mid-Summer. Use in masses or in formal situations. The standards are especially attractive. Good hedge plant.

Boule de Feu—Double red.

Jeanne d'Arc—Double white.

Lady Stanley—Double flesh pink.

Bush Form 1½ to 2 ft.	\$.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75
Tree Form 3 to 4 ft.	1.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.25

HYDRANGEAS—Among the best flowering shrubs, valuable for their wealth of late Summer bloom. Advantageously used in front of taller shrubs.

arborescens grandiflora (Hills of Snow Hydrangea)—Round heads of snowy-white blooms in great profusion from early June to late September. Succeeds anywhere, but does best in a moist, shady situation. Especially valuable for its early blooming season. Very hardy.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75

paniculata grandiflora (Panicle Hydrangea)—Individual flowers of the largest size, creamy-white turning in late Summer to pink. The blooms are very lasting, and if cut and taken into the house, they become dry without losing either size or color, and make handsome house decorations for the winter. Begins blooming mid-July, the flowers remaining and new ones being added till late October.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75
3 to 4 ft.	1.00
Tree Form 3 to 4 ft.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00



Hydrangea (Hills of Snow).



Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower).

HYPERICUM aureum (Shrubby St. John's Wort)

—A fine dwarf shrub with unusually good foliage and showy double flowers. Excellent in margins of shrub borders.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.60
2 to 3 ft.75

densiflorum—Individual flowers small but produced in great quantity, completely covering the shrub. Very dense in growth. A beautiful dwarf shrub.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.60
2 to 3 ft.75

ILEX sieboldi (Red-fruited Japanese Winterberry)

—Of the many interesting introductions from Japan this beautiful shrub stands out as pre-eminent for its wonderful display of bright red, holly-like berries, which thickly crowd every twig. It is of slow growth and capitally suited for planting in evergreen beds or borders, where its beauty is doubly enhanced. Berries remain till late in the winter.

1½ to 2 ft.\$1.00

KERRIA Japonica (Globe Flower)—A valuable shrub, bearing globular single yellow flowers throughout the Summer; foliage is clear green above and pale below.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.50

Japonica flore-plena (Double Globe Flower)—

Very double yellow flowers, which are more vigorous and more frequent in culture than the single variety. Blooms constantly from June to September.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.75
2 to 3 ft. 1.00

LESPEDEZA bicolor (Bush Clover)—Throws up strong annuals which are loaded with rosy purple flowers in September and October when flowers are scarce.

2-year\$.50

LIGUSTRUM amurense (Amur Privet)—An upright Privet which is much hardier than California, but the foliage is not a deep green, nor does it remain on the plant so late in the Fall.

Per 10. Per 100.

18 inch\$2.00 \$15.00
2 ft. 2.50 20.00
3 ft. 3.00 25.00

ibota—Strong growing, with graceful spreading branches with white flowers and blue black berries.

Per 10. Per 100.

18 inch\$2.00 \$15.00
2 ft. 2.50 20.00
3 ft. 3.00 25.00

ibota regalianum—A low spreading form of Ibota Privet, with graceful drooping branches; makes a splendid low dense hedge.

Per 10. Per 100.

12 to 18 inch\$2.50 \$20.00
18 to 24 inch 4.00 30.00

lodense—A dwarf compact form of Privet suitable for low dwarf borders or hedges for small gardens.

Per 10. Per 100.

6 to 10 inch\$2.00 \$15.00
10 to 12 inch 2.50 20.00

ovalifolium (California Privet)—This is the most useful shrub for hedge purposes where an upright plant with bright green foliage is wanted, and is most largely used, but is not reliably hardy north of Connecticut.

Per 10. Per 100. Per 1,000.

12 inch\$1.00 \$4.00 \$35.00
18 inch 1.25 6.00 50.00
2 ft. 1.50 8.00 70.00
3 ft. 2.00 10.00 80.00

LONICERA fragrantissima (Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle)

—Tall open grower; fragrant white flowers, dark foliage till late in Fall.

Each.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50
3 to 4 ft.75

morrowii (Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle)—Medium height, drooping branches; white flowers and red fruit remaining all Fall.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50

ruprechtiana (Orange Fruited Honeysuckle)—Tall, twiggy bush; white flowers; orange red fruit.

3 to 4 ft.\$.50

tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle)—Well known bush honeysuckle; white flowers in June; red fruit in early Autumn.

Also may be had in Pink.

2 to 3 ft.\$.50
3 to 4 ft.75

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)—It can truthfully be said that no garden is quite complete unless it possesses some of these popular old-fashioned shrubs. They are strong growers in sun or partial shade, have no insect enemies and present attractive foliage effects.

coronarius (Garland Mock Orange)—A fine old form, 8 to 10 feet tall that blooms in May with large white delightfully scented sprays.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50
3 to 4 ft.75



The well-known Mock Orange.

coronarius aureus (Golden Syringa)—Valuable for contrastive grouping, and the best golden leaved shrub.

12 to 18 inch\$.50
1½ to 2 ft.75

grandiflorus (Large-flowered Mock Orange)—Tall. Very large white flowers in June.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50
3 to 4 ft.75

gordoniana—Tall. Best late bloomer. July.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50
3 to 4 ft.75

Lemoine Albatre—Has very showy, dense panicles of white, double flowers.

18 to 24 inch\$.50

Lemoine Argentine—Erect branches, graceful floral stems well furnished with flowers of pure double white and very fragrant.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.50
2 to 3 ft.75

Lemoine Avalanche—Single white, fragrant.

2 to 3 ft.\$.50
3 to 4 ft.75
4 to 5 ft. 1.00

Lemoine Bouquet Blanche—Double, very free flowering.

2 to 3 ft.\$.50

Lemoine Candelabre—Low growing. Suggests a candelabra when in bloom.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.50

Lemoine Dame Blanche—Upright branches, set with semi-double fringed flowers, cream white and very fragrant.

3 to 4 ft.\$ 1.00

Virginalis—Vigorous and tall; flowers in dense clusters; large and double; pure white.

2 to 3 ft.\$ 1.00

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolia (Ninebark) — Quick growing, tall shrub, useful for screens; white flowers followed by bright red fruit in July.

2 to 3 ft.\$.35
3 to 4 ft.50

opulifolia lutea (Goldleaf Ninebark)—A variety of the preceding with bright yellow foliage and showy clusters of flowers.

2 to 3 ft.\$.50
3 to 4 ft.75
4 to 5 ft. 1.00

POTENTILLA fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil)—“Lemon Chrome” flowers brighten its low-spreading branches all summer. Grows in stony, dry places and in wet soils.

12 to 18 inch\$.50

PRUNUS triloba (Double Flowering Plum)—A charming shrub of vigorous growth. Very early in Spring, before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double light pink blossoms over an inch in diameter.

2 to 3 ft.\$ 1.00

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides (White Kerria)—Hardy, with showy white flowers in May and occasionally throughout the summer. Black fruits that last all winter. A splendid shrub for general planting.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.40
2 to 3 ft.60

RHUS cotinus (Smoke Bush)—Shrub bearing delicate fringe-like flowers, which, when in full bloom, produce the appearance of a cloud of smoke.

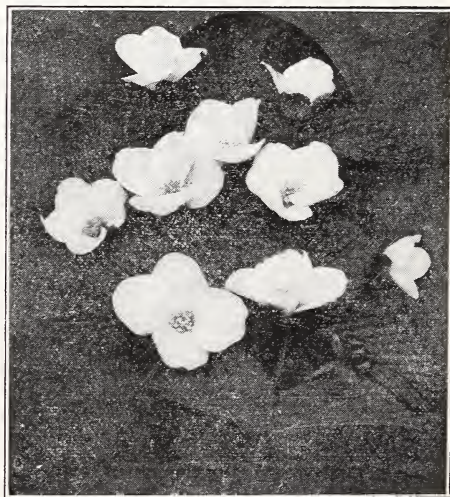
1½ to 2 ft.\$.50
2 to 3 ft.75

ROBINIA hispida (Rose Acacia)—An elegant shrub, with light green pinnate leaves and long graceful clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June, often throughout the summer.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.50
2 to 3 ft.75
3 to 4 ft. 1.00

SAMBUCUS canadensis acutifolia (Cutleaf American Elder)—Great handsome cymes of delicate, white, fragrant flowers in June and July, followed by large clusters of fruit.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2 to 3 ft.50
3 to 4 ft.75



Rhodotypus kerrioides (White Kerria).

- canadensis aurea** (Golden Elder)—Upright, with golden foliage. Will thrive in moist places.
 2 to 3 ft.\$.50
 3 to 4 ft.75
- racemosa** (Red-berried Elder)—On account of the clusters of dark red fruit and dark green foliage, this makes a fine showing among other tall shrubs. The fruit stays on well.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
 2 to 3 ft.50
- SPIREA arguta** (Snow Garland)—A slender, upright shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May.
 1 to 1½ ft.\$.35
 1½ to 2 ft.50
- billardi**—July to September. Dense spikes of rose pink flowers that crown sparsely twiggled, erect branches.
 2 to 3 ft.\$.35
 3 to 4 ft.50
- bumaldi var. Anthony Waterer**—A medium grower; rose pink flowers all during the summer; for garden or borders.
 12 to 18 inch\$.50
 18 to 24 inch75
- fortunei** (Callosa Rosea)—Dense, low-growing bushes with rose colored flowers in small, flat heads; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer.
 12 to 18 inch\$.50
 18 to 24 inch75
- freebeli**—Dwarf, and similar to A. Waterer, but a trifle taller, with broader leaves. Bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs during July and August.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.50
- prunifolia** (Bridal Wreath)—In May and early June, the branches of this old favorite are laden with masses of dainty, very double, pure white flowers.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
 2 to 3 ft.50
- reevesiana**—A tall grower. Single white flowers in Spring.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
 2 to 3 ft.50
- thunbergi**—One of the handsomest. Branching, with many delicate white flowers and handsome foliage.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
 2 to 3 ft.50
- Van Houtte**—The famous Bridal Wreath. In late May and June, its pure white flowers entirely cover the bush. Spectacular as hedges.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
 2 to 3 ft.50
 3 to 4 ft.75
- STEPHANANDRA flexuosa** (Lace Shrub)—Drooping, arching branches, clothed with feathery, fernlike leaves. Brilliant bronze-red tints in Autumn. Useful for informal hedges and mass effects.
- SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus** (Snowberry)—Low, shade-loving plant; rose white flowers in Summer, large white berries in Winter.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
 2 to 3 ft.50
- vulgaris** (Coral Berry)—Dwarf shrub thriving in shade; coral red berries persistent until late Winter.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
 2 to 3 ft.50
- SYRINGA** (Lilacs).
- Josikaea**—Violet flowers in June, upright in growth, deep green rough leaves. Valued for its late blooming season.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.75
 2 to 3 ft. 1.00
- pekinensis**—Yellow-white flowers in June. Of rapid growth with glossy foliage and slender branches. Flowers in long panicles at the ends of branches. Good for use where a tall shrub or small tree is needed.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.50
 2 to 3 ft.75
- persica**—Pale lilac flowers in May and June. Small leaves and loose flower panicles. White.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.75
- vulgaris**—Common purple lilac.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.40
 2 to 3 ft.75
- vulgaris alba**—Common white lilac.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.50
 2 to 3 ft.75

NAMED HYBRID LILACS

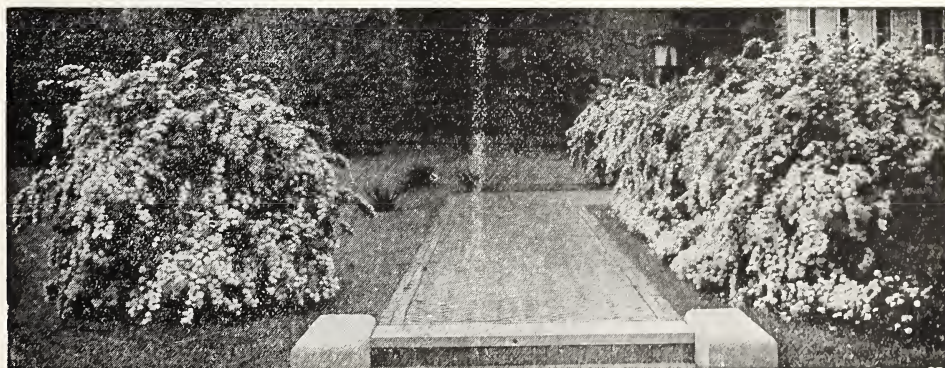
There has been a great improvement made in the varieties of Lilac in recent years, not only in the many shades of color from white through the shades of pink to blue and purple, but in the size of truss, as well as the size of the single and double flowers.

We have nearly 75 varieties but are only listing a few here. Write us if you are interested in other varieties than those mentioned here.

1½ to 2 ft.\$.75
 2 to 3 ft. 1.00

Chas. X.—Violet Red.

Congo—Single. Long spikes of bright deep red-purple flowers.



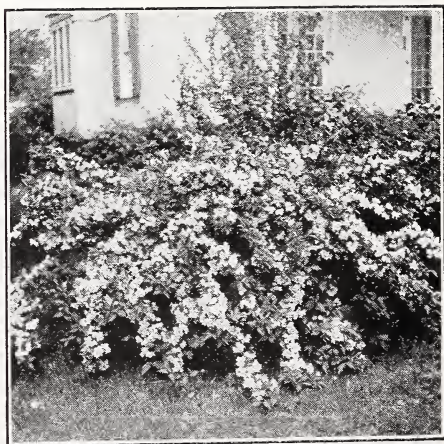
The well-known Spirea Van Houtte.

Dr. Masters—Double. Clear violet.
LaMark—Double rosy lilac.
Lamartine—Single. Very large clusters of rosy mauve pink flowers. Early, very showy, strong grower.
Louvain—Single bluish lilac, buds crimson pink. Early.
Mme. Jules Finger—Double. Satin rose.
Mme. Lemoine—Double. White, very good.
Marie LeGray—Single, white, fragrant.
Michael Buchner—Double. Large flowers, clear lilac, dwarf grower.
Pres. Grevy—Double. Large extremely double soft blue flowers. One of the best bluish lilacs. Panicles often nearly a foot long.
Rose Grand—Double red.
Royal Blue—Single cobalt blue, medium trusses, medium flower.
Souv. de Ludwig Spaeth—Single, very dark crimson purple flowers. One of the darkest.
TAMARIX indica (Indian Tamarisk)—A tall shrub with slender upright branches, long racemes of pink flowers and dull green feathery foliage.
 3 to 4 ft.\$.50
VIBURNUM (Arrow-woods and Snowballs)—
acerifolium (Maple Leaved Viburnum)—A shrub with slender, spreading or upright branches. Leaves Maple-like, bright green, fading with handsome purple tones in Autumn. Flowers creamy or yellowish white, in flat-topped clusters in late Spring or early summer. Berries black.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.50
dentatum (Arrow-wood)—Upright. Fall growing; white flowers; black fruit; foliage richly colored in Fall.
 12 to 18 inch.\$.25
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.50
dilatatum (Linden Viburnum)—Tall; white flowers; scarlet fruit.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.75
lantana (Wayfaring Tree)—Leaves heart-shaped, wrinkled; white flowers in May and June. Fruits color unequally from crimson to black.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.50
opulus (High Bush Cranberry)—Handsome, dense, brilliant green foliage; a rich setting of large bunches of crimson berries which persist on winter bare branches.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
opulus sterilis—Dense and spreading in growth; flower-clusters sterile, globose and about 3 inches across borne in great profusion on drooping branchlets.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.50
 2 to 3 ft.\$.75
opulus nana (Dwarf Viburnum)—Of dense hassock shape. Very dwarf—can be easily controlled for small border hedges or edgings.
 8 to 12 inch\$.50
plicatum (Japan Snowball)—Of compact, upright habit with highly ornamental foliage, and bears dense clusters of pure white flowers in great profusion during late May and early June.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.75
 2 to 3 ft.\$ 1.00
tomentosum (Doublefile Snowball)—Medium height, handsome foliage; flowers white; fruit bluish black.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
 2 to 3 ft.\$.50
WEIGELA—Old-time favorite but just as popular today, giving a rich display of bloom in May and June.

amabilis—Pink.
 2 to 3 ft.\$.50
 3 to 4 ft.\$.75
candida—A choice variety blooming in profusion during June and to some extent all summer.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
 2 to 3 ft.\$.50
desboisi—One of the darkest and best of the rose colored sorts.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
 2 to 3 ft.\$.50
Eva Rathke—Dark reddish green foliage; dark red blossoms.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.50
 2 to 3 ft.\$.75
Florabunda—Flowers trumpet-shaped, brownish crimson in the bud, changing to rich bright crimson when fully expanded.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
 2 to 3 ft.\$.50
Hendersoni—One of the strongest growing varieties with large flowers of deep rose.
 2 to 3 ft.\$.50
 3 to 4 ft.\$.75
Hortensis rubra—Strong growing variety with red flowers.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.50
nana variegata—A dwarf form with the leaves variegated with white. Flowers white or slightly suffused with rose.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.50
 2 to 3 ft.\$.75
rosea—Most popular of all; tall growing, vigorous, with deep pink flowers in the greatest profusion during June, and more sparsely at intervals thereafter.
 1½ to 2 ft.\$.25
 2 to 3 ft.\$.50
 3 to 4 ft.\$.75
ZANTHORIZA apiifolia (Yellow Root)—Dwarf shrub useful for ground cover and undergrowth. Thrives either in sun or shade in any soil.
 12 to 15 inch\$.50
 15 to 18 inch\$.75

The peach and apple trees I bought of you last Spring have done fine.

M. J. GRIFFIN,
 89 Prospect St.
 Westfield, Mass.



Weigela Rosea

Hardy Climbing Vines

The need of vines for home improvement is well known and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

Foliage vines are especially adapted for stone or brick, as they look more "at home" than the flowering vines. They are also valuable for working in with flowering vines of poor foliage, because they will form a good background.

There is no class of plants that can be used in so many ways.

Where no ten or hundred rates are given, 5 to 50 plants of a variety and size at 10 per cent. discount; 50 to 300 at 20 per cent. discount.



Wisteria.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)—Rapid growing for fences, rocky slopes and banks; Fall foliage rich crimson.

2 to 3 ft.\$.35
3 to 4 ft.50

tricuspidata (Boston Ivy; Japan Ivy)—This vine undoubtedly stands higher in the estimation of people than any other. After it is once established it grows rapidly and will stay indefinitely, needing only an occasional trimming to keep it within bounds. It is not attacked by disease or insects and the foliage is not injured by the smoke and dirt of cities. The glossy green leaves turn to a brilliant orange-scarlet in the Fall.

2-year, 1½ to 2 ft.\$.35
2-year, 2 to 3 ft.50

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho (Dutchman's Pipe)—Brownish, pipe-shaped flowers. Highly useful for its large leaves which make a perfect screen for porches. A native climber of quick growth.

2-year\$1.00
3-year 1.50
4-year 2.00

BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpet Vine)—Strong climber with orange flowers in mid-summer.

2 to 3 ft.\$.50
3 to 4 ft.75

BOSTON IVY—See *Ampelopsis*.

CELASTRUS orbiculatus (Oriental Bittersweet)—Tall and vigorous climber with bright green almost circular leaves. Berries orange-yellow, splitting open in autumn and disclosing the crimson arils which envelop the seeds.

2 to 3 ft.\$.50

scandens (Bittersweet)—Handsome glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful, orange crimson fruits retained all winter. Its graceful sprays of berries make charming winter house decorations.

2 to 3 ft.\$.50

CLEMATIS paniculata (Sweet-scented Japan Clematis)—Flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September.

2-year\$.50
3-year75

Hybrid Varieties—

Baron Veillard—Soft pink.
Duchess of Edinburgh—Double white.
Henry—White.
Jackmanii—Purple.
Mme. Edward Andre.
Ramona—Lavender.
Each\$1.00

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—See *Aristolochia*.

HEDERA Helix (English Ivy)—Evergreen, strong growing, clinging vine. Used on walls or ground covering.

2 to 3 ft. from 5-inch pots.\$.75
1½ ft. from 4-inch pots.50

JAPAN IVY (See *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*).

LONICERA Japonica halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle)—Dark, glossy green foliage; fragrant flowers from July till Fall. One of the best as fragrant thick screen on lattice or porch.

2-year\$.50
3-year75

sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle)—Trumpet-shaped flowers of bright scarlet.

2-year\$.50
3-year75

LYCIUM chinensis (Matrimony Vine)—A vigorous climber, branching freely, and covered with bright purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries almost an inch long.

2-year\$.35

VIRGINIA CREEPER—See *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

WISTERIA sinensis—Hardy, fast, tall growing climber, pale green, compound foliage and long clusters of purplish pea-shaped flowers in May.

2-year\$1.00
3-year 1.50

Roses

Without doubt, there is greater interest in the rose than any other flower, especially since the many new varieties of Hybrid Teas became well known. We have not attempted to list and offer an extensive list of varieties, but rather, a small selected list of those best adapted to the section in which most of our customers reside.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Location.—Choose an open sunny position away from hedges or shrubbery and well away from the shade of trees, as the roots of these extend much farther than the branches. It is not necessary that there be sunshine all day but a situation where the plants will get plenty of air and sunshine yet sheltered from high winds.

Soil.—Any good garden soil will produce fine roses, but a clay loam is the best.

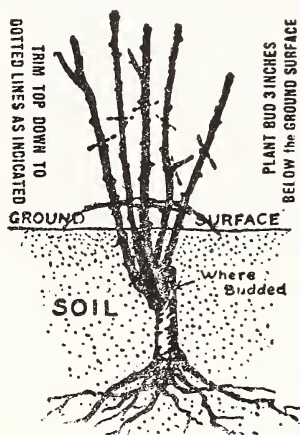
Fertilizers.—Well rotted stable manure, preferably cow manure, well mixed with the soil is the best. Hog and sheep manure is very good. Where manure cannot be obtained, finely ground bone or tankage is good. Air-slacked lime is good to sweeten the soil. Use about one-half pound to a plant, and work into the soil. Well-rotted manure and plenty of it is the best of all the fertilizers and should be used if possible to obtain it.

Spring Planting.—Planting should be done early. Roses should be ordered in mid-winter so that shipment may be made at the most favorable time for success.

Distance Apart.—Plant Hybrid Perpetuals about 2 feet, Hybrid Teas 18 inches, Polyantha 12 to 15 inches, Climbers 6 feet.

How to Plant.—When plants arrive from the nursery, the package should be opened and unless ready to plant, the plants should be heeled in in a slanting position, with the earth thrown well upon the tops. Leave only the tips exposed. Should the plants be shriveled, soak in water or bury in the ground for two or three days before planting. After a hole has been dug, take a plant and prune away any broken or mangled roots, remove any weak branches, and all but three or four of the strong ones. Cut the strong branches back to three or four buds. Set the plant in the hole spreading out the roots carefully and cover with good soil and firm thoroughly. Roses will not thrive and grow if the soil is not thoroughly firmed about the plants. Plant deep enough so that the union of bud and stock is two or three inches beneath the surface.

Now mound the earth around each plant four or five inches, leaving merely the top buds exposed; otherwise, if planted in leaving the strong, drying winds that we have at that time will be likely to dry out the branches before the roots become established. The earth covering will protect from the wind and prevent this; or if planted in the fall will protect from severe cold during the winter. After growth is started, remove the earth and cultivate up to July 15th to conserve the moisture. Then apply a good mulch of well-rotted manure.



A Rose Properly Planted

Peat Moss Mulch.—We recommend the use of a mulch on all Rose Beds, of Granulated Peat Moss about two or three inches thick. This retards the escape of the moisture from the soil, prevents the growth of weeds, obviates the necessity of constant cultivation, and gives a very sightly appearance to the beds. It should be put on the beds about the end of June, after they have been well cultivated once or twice.

We supply PEAT MOSS at \$4.00 a bale, sufficient for about 100 square feet of bed.

Winter Protection.—Earth banked up around the plants to the height of 6 or 8 inches, is the best protection. This sheds the water, prevents the plants from heaving, and keeps them at a more even temperature. After the ground is thoroughly frozen, the valleys may be filled with strawy manure, leaves, evergreen boughs or some loose material. This covering should be gradually removed or dug into the soil and the ground leveled.

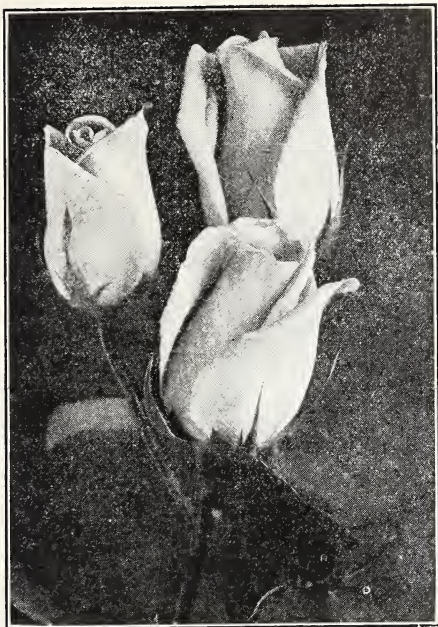
Diseases and Insects.—Cover the plants every two weeks during the growing season with a dust made from nine parts dusting sulphur and one part arsenate of lead. This will prevent Mildew and Black Spot, either of which is difficult to eradicate when started. For the Aphis or green fly, spray with a solution of Black Leaf 40.

Everblooming Roses

This class includes Hybrid Tea and Pernetiana roses. This class embodies the delicate and delightful fragrance possessed by the Tea with the vigor and more pronounced crimson and pink shades possessed by the Hybrid Perpetuals. While not as hardy as the latter, they are sufficiently hardy to succeed with suitable protection in all but the coldest parts of the United States. The demand now is principally for this class of roses.

The letters H. T.—T.—or Per. following the name, indicate that the variety is Hybrid Tea, Tea or Pernetiana. The figures indicate the choice of Hybrid Tea roses by members of the American Rose Society according to a vote taken in 1926 for the most popular varieties to be grown in District 2, which includes Southern New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and almost all of the central West. 1 represents the first choice, which is Radiance in this class.

The Pernetiana Roses are a result of hybridizing the Hybrid Teas and the Austrian Brier type by Mons. Pernet Ducher, a famous French hybridizer, and combine shades yellow, orange, salmon and crimson not otherwise found.



Killarney Rose.

Price: 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Columbia (H. T. 8)—Peach bloom deepening as it opens. A large rose on long stiff stems. Vigorous, free flowering, mildew resistant.

Duchess of Wellington (H. T. 2)—Intense saffron yellow flushed crimson, changing to deep coppery-yellow. Long pointed buds. Considered by many the best yellow Hybrid Tea Rose.

Etoile de France (H. T.)—Rich velvety crimson, center ruby red, large and double. One of the best and most dependable roses of its color.

General MacArthur (H. T. 15)—Blooms velvety scarlet shading to bright crimson. Produced abundantly on strong growing plants.

Golden Ophelia (H. T.)—Clear golden yellow paling at the outer petals. A seedling of Ophelia. A splendid addition to the yellow roses.

Gruss an Teplitz (H. T. 7)—Stands at the top of the list as a dependable rose anywhere in America, because it gives an abundance of clear crimson scarlet flowers from early June till frost.

Hadley (H. T.)—Bright red flowers of good form and habit on a strong plant.

Hoosier Beauty (H. T.)—The bud is long and slender, while the blooms are large, full, and of a scarlet-red color.

Independence Day (Per.)—Brilliant flame colored flowers suffused with copper and reddish brown which are fragrant and produced on strong mildew-proof plants.

Jonk. J. L. Mock (H. T. 16)—Bright cherry-red, inside petals silvery-white. Large, full, with high-pointed center.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T. 13)—Creamy white buds beautifully formed; flowers of the purest white tinged with lemon in the center.

Killarney (H. T. 19)—Brilliant pink with large pointed buds, broad wax-like petals with silvery edges and enormous semi-full flowers of exceeding beauty.

Killarney White (H. T.)—A sport from Killarney, pure white in color.

Lady Alice Stanley (H. T. 10)—Deep coral rose on the outside of the broad petals, pale flesh on the inside. Blooms profusely the whole season.

Lady Ashtown (H. T. 24)—Carmine pink shading to golden yellow at base of petals. Blooms are large globular and well formed.

Lady Hillingdon (T. 21)—Deep apricot yellow; long pointed buds; very free flowering, especially in the Fall.

Lady Ursula (H. T. 20)—Light flesh pink with shell-like petals. Vigorous grower. Blooms into freezing weather. Practically immune to disease. Flowers of medium size. Lasts well when cut, and an easy rose to grow.

LaFrance (H. T.)—Silvery rose with pink shades and satin like petals of great beauty. Large deliciously fragrant blooms from June till frost.

Laurent Carle (H. T. 22)—Gigantic oval buds and blooms of deep, glowing carmine-crimson, perfectly formed and pungently fragrant. Plant of average growth, with foliage requiring the usual attention. It blooms freely throughout the season.

Los Angeles (Per. 5)—Flowers luminous flame pink toned with coral and shaded yellow at the base of petals. The plant is of vigorous growth and blooms freely when kept free from black spot by the usual preventative methods.

Luxemburg—Long oval buds of chrome yellow shaded with orange-red. Plant is vigorous and a profuse bloomer.

Miss Lolita Armour (Per. 23)—This very beautiful rose won the Bagatelle (Paris) prize, possibly the highest rose honor in the world. Its fragrant blooms develop from well-shaped buds, chrome yellow at the base, shading to orange and copper hues on the reverse of the petals and with much of the copper and shrimp pink tints in its make-up.

Mme. Butterfly (H. T. 6)—A sport of Ophelia, showing better growth, with more and larger flowers, in a brilliant pink suffused with apricot and gold.

Mme. Caroline Testout (H. T. 14)—Broad petals of satiny rose shaded darker at the center and lighter at the edges. Plants are strong and vigorous.

Mme. Edouard Herriot (Per 11)—This rose won a \$10,000 prize offered by an English newspaper. Its coral red buds develop into flowers of the same hue, shaded yellow to scarlet.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T. 12)—Center Indian yellow with edge primrose. One of the most desirable and dependable roses.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H. T.)—Well shaped buds which open to graceful loose-petaled flowers of the utmost elegance.

Mrs. Henry Morse (Per.)—An ideal bedding and pot rose of vigorous habit; blooms are long and shapely, of a lovely pink shaded salmon, deeper at the base with distinct Tea scent.

Ophelia (H. T. 3)—Outdoors as well as in the greenhouse, this rose has taken a high rank. Its blooms are large in size, full and perfect in form and appearance and of an attractive light salmon coloring shading to yellow.

Radiance (H. T. 1)—Brilliant, rosy, opaline-pink; large, free and beautiful form with sweet fragrance.

Red Radiance (H. T. 4)—A glowing crimson sport of Radiance with all the magnificent qualities of the parent.

Red Star (H. T.)—Clear snappy red in large blooms of wide petals holding their color unfadingly. Blooms freely.

Soliel d'Or (Per.)—Changing from orange-yellow to reddish gold and nasturtium red.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet (Per. 9)—Color is a definite and lovely sunflower yellow deepening

in the center and it retains its color indoors and outdoors in bud and bloom.

Willowmere (Per. 17)—Color rich shrimp pink, shaded yellow in the center and toning to carmine pink towards the edges of the petals; vigorous erect growth.

W. F. Dreer (Per.)—A beautiful rose in all stages of its development; is at its best in half expanded flower. Color a delicate silvery pink, base of the petals are of a rich golden yellow.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These roses are hardier and require less care than Hybrid Tea Roses and yield abundance of flowers in June with scattering flowers in the Autumn months.

The figures after the name of five varieties indicate the preference of the American Rose Society for varieties of this class for the district comprising Southern New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. For instance, Frau Karl Druschki is first choice, Mrs. Jno. Laing second.

American Beauty (H. P.)—In color it is a deep pink to soft carmine with a delicate veining of dark red on the broad petals.

Captain Hayward (H. P.)—Of largest size, color glowing crimson, very bright and rich.

Frau Karl Druschki (H. P. 1)—Pure snow white; long pointed buds. Very large full flowers. One of the strongest growers and a free bloomer.

Geo. Ahrends (H. P. 5)—Clear brilliant pink, good bud and perfectly formed flower. Strong growing and every way worthy.

Geo. Dickson (H. P.)—Color velvety dark crimson; splendid shape and good substance.

General Jacqueminot (H. P. 3)—Crimson scarlet large full flowers. One of the strongest growers and a free bloomer.

Mrs. John Laing (H. P. 2)—Soft pink, large, full, perfectly formed, free and perpetual. One of the very best hybrid perpetual roses.

Paul Neyron (H. P. 4)—The very fragrant flowers are clear pink, shaded soft rose.

Ulrich Brunner (H. P.)—Light clear red, tending toward scarlet and showing a shade peculiarly its own.

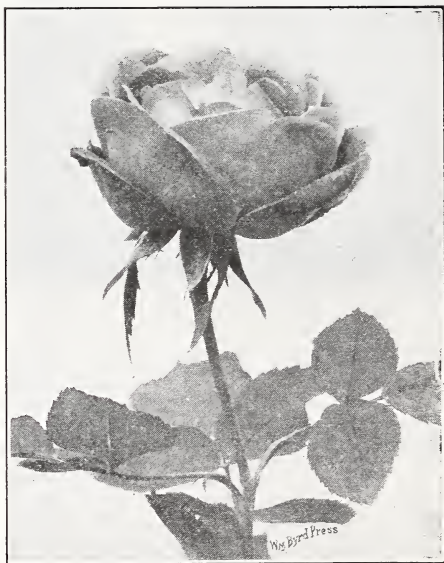
Price: 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Moss Roses

What can be more elegant than the bud of the Moss Rose and more delicious than its fragrance. Perfectly hardy.

Elizabeth Rowe—This is an old favorite with its large deep pink buds well mossed. A beauty.

Henri Martin—Large, full flower of deep red; well mossed, fragrant.



Mrs. John Laing.

Mousseline—Pure white flower, buds heavily and beautifully mossed.

Princess Adelaide—Deep blush-pink with buds that are thoroughly mossed.

Price: 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Polyantha or Baby Rambler Roses

These roses bloom profusely from June till frost. Ideal for bordering beds, edging walks and planting in solid beds.

You cannot resist being enthusiastic over this splendid class of Roses for they surpass all others in the quantity of bloom they produce. Being perfectly hardy, low in growth and continuous bloomers, they are taking the place of Geraniums, for once planted they are there to stay and increase in beauty yearly.

Keep the dead flowers cut off and encourage fresh blooms.

Baby Rambler, or **Madame N. Levavasseur**—This is the original Baby Rambler daddy of them all. In bloom all the time. Flowers in large clusters of brightest red.

Ellen Poulsen—Dwarf compact clusters of bright rosy pink flowers. Very effective.

Ideal—Flower medium size, double, full, open, globular, dark velvety crimson in the open (scarlet under glass); very lasting; borne in clusters on average stem; blooms abundantly all season. Hardy.

Miss Edith Cavell—Bright crimson; white eye; very beautiful.

Orleans—Showiest and prettiest of all Baby Ramblers. This charming and dainty Rose is of beautiful rounded habit and is a huge bouquet of deep cerise or Geranium-pink with distinct showy center of pure white; florets not crowded, but of beautiful arrangement, and cannot be beaten.

Price: 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Price, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

The following are mostly hybrids of the Wichuraiana or Memorial rose and are indicated in the list by the letters H. W. following the name. H. M. means a hybrid of *Rosa Multiflora* with some everblooming variety; Mult. means *Multiflora*.

For the most part, the Wichuraiana and Multiflora Climbing roses here described are hardy through most of the rose growing sections of the United States, though in extremely exposed positions, it may be necessary to protect them. Usually when protected, Climbing Roses are laid down and covered with earth, sometimes burlap and boards being added for greater security.

Alida Lovett (H. W.)—Both buds and flowers are large; are of ideal form, are held on stiff stems and the color is a lively bright shell-pink with shadings of rich sulphur at the base of petals—a combination that is both novel and beautiful.

American Pillar (H. M.)—Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine, just a glint of white at center and golden-yellow stamens, a profusion of bloom almost covering the foliage.

Aviateur Bleriot (H. W.)—Saffron-yellow with golden-yellow center; full, medium size, flowering in clusters. Very vigorous and the finest yellow shading of its class.

Bess Lovett (H. W.)—Clear bright red, full double flowers of large size. The buds are long and pointed; the flowers in clusters on long strong stems.

Christine Wright (H. W.)—Bright wild-rose pink; flowers double and of immense size and perfect form; blooms singly and in clusters; profuse during June, and more or less throughout the season; heavy, dark green foliage, immune from disease; strong climbing habit.

Climbing American Beauty (H. W.)—The moderately fragrant flowers are of a rich carmine color, produced in abundance early in the season on strong and vigorous plants.

Coronation (H. W.)—Bright crimson blooms shaded scarlet with small white markings, in double flowers produced in large clusters.

Crimson Rambler (Mult.)—This was very popular until better red Rambler roses were produced. Great masses of double crimson flowers are borne on vigorous plants, but its foliage gets rusty in late summer and it easily mildews.

Dorothy Perkins (H. W.)—Beautiful deep pink. Too well known to need further description.

Dr. Huey (H. W.)—Totally different from any other rose in existence. Its semi-double flowers are dark crimson maroon or deepest scarlet, and showing a small cluster of light yellow stamens. The flowers are large and usually borne in clusters with a booming habit, which means that the plant if properly trained as a pillar, is the object of the utmost distinction for nearly three weeks.

Dr. W. Van Fleet (H. W.)—This variety combines beauty, vigor and adaptability to a remarkable degree. Its perfectly formed buds, equal to the Hybrid Teas, are long pointed, deep clear pink in color, and produced on individual long stems. The open flowers approximate four inches in diameter.

Emily Gray (H. W.)—A very remarkable new Climbing Rose which might almost be called a Hardy Marechal Niel. Its golden yellow buds are long, tapering, and elegant, opening to semi-double flowers of large size; pleasant fragrance and a delightful buff shade. It may require protection in New England.



Dr. W. Van Fleet.

Eugene Jacquet (H. W.)—A vigorous growing rose, producing large clusters of fragrant cherry red flowers.

Evangeline (H. W.)—Large single fragrant blush pink flowers with carmine tipped petals.

Excelsa (H. W.)—Very similar to Crimson Rambler but much superior to it in color of flower and in the glossy disease-resistant foliage.

Flower of Fairfield, or Everblooming Crimson Rambler (Mult.)—Brilliant crimson, base of petals white; flowers perpetually and profusely in brilliant clusters from early Summer until frost.

Gardenia (H. W.)—Bright yellow, opening cream; early flowering, fragrant and free. Deliciously scented; one of the most brilliant Roses in cultivation.

Hiawatha (H. W.)—Its flowers are about one and one-half inches across, and produced in long, pendulous sprays, with frequently from forty to fifty flowers on a spray. In color, it is brilliant ruby-carmine, with a clear white eye and a mass of golden stamens.

Lady Gay (H. W.)—Cherry-pink, fading to soft white; the flowers, in large, loose trusses, together with the buds and foliage, form a mass of beauty from base of vine to tips of branches; a perfectly hardy climber.

Mary Wallace (H. W.)—A new variety described by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a pillar rose, making a strong self-supporting plant six to eight feet high, with large glossy foliage, blooming with great freedom in Spring and bearing a considerable number of flowers in Summer and Fall. Flowers very large, generally exceeding four inches across, well formed, semi-double, of a bright clear rose pink with salmon base. Perfectly hardy. \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per ten.

Philadelphia Crimson Rambler (Mult.)—Deep, rich crimson, brighter and more intense than the old Crimson Rambler, with larger, fuller and more lasting flowers in panicles; extremely vigorous and productive, one of the hardiest, and entirely free from mildew.

Purity (H. W.)—Dazzling snowy white. Large semi-double flowers; fine foliage.

Ruby Queen (H. W.)—Large flowers of rich ruby-red with a clear white center.

Seven Sisters (H. W.)—Flowers in large clusters varying from rosy-red to bluish-white, several shades being frequently found in the same cluster. Our stock is of the true variety.

Shower of Gold (H. W.)—Deep golden-yellow and orange flowers borne in splendid trusses forming a mass of bloom. Extremely long laterals are densely clad with a beautiful Wichuraiana foliage, and the leaves on upper side a vivid, glossy green, the under side and stems a reddish-brown shot with a silvery sheen.

Silver Moon (H. W.)—Flowers very large, four and one-half inches and over in diameter. Pure white in color; petals of great substance, beautifully cupped, forming a clematis-like flower. The large bunch of yellow stamens in the center adds to its attractiveness.

Tausendschon (H. M.)—Imagine a luxuriant climbing Rose literally covered with thousands of bright blossoms, borne in clusters and quite double. Colors of every imaginable shade, from white to deep pink. A hardy vigorous grower with few thorns and handsome foliage.

Veilchenblau (H. M.)—Flowers reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel blue, in great panicles.

W. C. Eagan (H. W.)—A Dawson hybrid with good foliage and large, very double pink flowers. The Eagan rose is one of the very satisfactory climbing roses. Its foliage is pleasing and never attacked by insects, it does not die back in hard winters and even when small, it is covered with the large very double fragrant roses.

Wichuraiana (The Hardy Single White Memorial Rose)—Will grow in sun or shade, poor ground or rich. Single blossoms, pure satiny white with bright golden stamens in center. It is especially useful for growing on embankments, as it grows close to the ground, rooting where the branches touch, so that in time it forms a thick, impenetrable mat.

Price, except as noted above, 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

Iron-Clad Rugosa Roses for All Cold Climates

Rugosa Roses and their hybrids seem just suited for our Northern climate, as they are so tough and hardy. They make dense, sturdy, compact bushes four to eight feet high, according to variety, and are very ornamental.

Their dark rich, leathery foliage is oddly wrinkled, shiny and remarkably free from insect pests. Some bloom all Summer, others only in June, but the blooms are followed in the Autumn with a profusion of beautiful orange-red or crimson seed hips or fruits.

These roses are especially valuable for use as lawn specimens. They make splendid hedges, having in their favor, hardiness and freedom from insects and disease.

Blanc Double De Coubert—A splendid double, pure white.

Conrad F. Meyer—Very large, double, clear silvery rose flowers, fragrant, on long strong stems.

F. J. Grootendorst—This is a new type of Rose which might properly be called a Rugosa Baby Rambler, it being a cross between Rugosa and the Crimson Baby Rambler. Imagine a shrub-like Rugosa Rose covered with trusses of Crimson Baby Rambler Roses and you will have a fair conception of this new hybrid variety. It is valuable to plant as an isolated specimen or in a mass in a bed in an exposed position or among shrubs in the shrubby border. Or use it for an everblooming hedge for which purpose it is admirably adapted. It is absolutely hardy and continues in bloom until late in the Fall.

New Century—Flowers very large semi-double, borne in full clusters; flesh pink, widely bordered creamy white.

Nova Zembla—A hybrid variety; the flowers are large, of fine form, white, with a pleasing flush of pink.

Roseaie de L'Hay—Large double, crimson-red blooms shading to rosy magenta and of delightful fragrance.

Rugosa alba—Single, white flowers.

Rugosa rubra—Single, rosy, carmine flowers.

Sir Thos. Lipton—Clusters of medium sized double snow-white flowers borne on strong stems. Price: 75c each, \$6.00 per ten.

The Hugonis Rose

"THE GOLDEN ROSE OF CHINA"

Blooms three weeks earlier than most other roses and hardy everywhere. Every branch of the previous year's growth becomes lined on both sides, clear to the tip, with closely set wide-open single flowers like dainty yellow hollyhocks and the branches bend over with the weight of bloom. The long arching sprays make rare and exquisite indoor decorations in early Spring when other flowers are scarce.

This unique species is fine for shrub planting and makes a bush 5 to 6 feet in height and the same in diameter when fully matured. This shows how beautiful this exquisite bush would be on your lawn or at the corners of your house about the first week in May when the plant is a mass of golden bloom.

Price of large, strong plants, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten.

Jan. 20, 1928.

We bought peach trees of Barnes Bros. as long ago as 1904 and they were most satisfactory. Now we need about 100 apple trees and wish to buy them of the same firm.

W. I. MAYO

Framingham Centre, Mass.

EVERGREENS

Our Evergreens are all carefully grown, at good distances for symmetrical development. They are root and top-pruned into handsome, shapely specimens that will transplant successfully to new homes with ordinary care.

We dig with a ball of earth about the roots and wrap each securely so that the root fibers will be protected and the plant become quickly established. In handling and planting evergreens, the roots must never be allowed to become dry for an instant. Their roots being resinous, when once dry, water has no power to restore them.

On receiving seedlings and small plants that are not dug with balls, the roots should be "puddled" or dipped in mud thin enough so that a coating of mud will adhere to each rootlet, then plant as soon as possible.

The growing of Evergreens is a very important part of our business and we grow them in large numbers and have a vast assortment of varieties. Only by seeing them with your own eyes, would give you an adequate idea of the variety of color effects they present. There are the deepest and lightest greens, bright and sombre golden tints, and soft steel greys and blues. The diversity of habit of growth in this class, provides a plant for every place and purpose—some for the limited areas of foundation planting or for bed and border uses, others as screens, hedges and windbreaks, and for group and specimen plantings. Many of the larger growing varieties, because they endure shearing, are adapted for use along with the more dwarf types.

For winter cheer, the Evergreens are unexcelled. Their bright warm foliage is always a welcome note in the landscape and the branches arched and laden with snow, the deep green needles standing out in contrast, they present a picture of indescribable beauty.

ABIES (Fir)

ABIES Balsamea (Balsam Fir)—The characteristic odor of the northern woods is chiefly, if not solely, due to this fir. The foliage is very fragrant and is of a rich dark green.

12 inch	\$1.50
1½ ft.	2.00
2 ft.	2.25
2½ ft.	3.00

Fraseri (Fraser's Balsam Fir)—A species of Balsam from the Southern Alleghanies but perfectly hardy in New England; thrives further south than the Balsam Fir.

12 inch	\$1.75
18 inch	2.25

CHAMAECYPARIS (Retinospora)

In these Japanese Cedars we have a grand collection of Evergreens suitable for specimen planting, groups or for bedding. The group includes tall growing sorts and those of a dwarf nature, while the color and foliage contrasts they produce in grouping are most valuable. An occasional shearing makes them more compact in growth and brings out more distinctly the varied shades of gold, green and silver.

CHAMAECYPARIS filifera (Thread Cypress)—Long, pendulous, thread-like branches clothed with bright green foliage; useful in mixed evergreen plantings or as specimens.

12 inch	\$2.00
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00
2 ft.	3.75

filifera aurea (Golden Plume Cypress)—Like the above except the gracefully pendulous branches are a golden yellow, and the growth not as strong. Size given is spread.

12 inch	\$3.00
15 inch	3.75
1½ ft.	4.50

obtusata (Hinoki Cypress)—A handsome tree with dark green lustrous foliage, grows slowly.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	2.00
1½ ft.	2.50

obtusata compacta (Football Cypress)—Of dwarf and dense, broadly conical habit with much crowded short branchlets at the end of short branches.

12 inch	\$2.00
15 to 18 inch	3.00

obtusata crispata (Cripp's Golden Cypress)—Particularly good golden leaved form; slow growing, bright yellow all the year.

12 inch	\$2.00
15 inch	3.00
18 inch	3.75

obtusata gracilis (Slender Hinoki Cypress)—Compact pyramidal form with dark green foliage, branchlets with slightly pendulous tips.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00
2 ft.	3.75

obtusata magnifica—A vigorous form with stout branchlets and lustrous bright, green foliage.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00
2 ft.	3.75
2½ ft.	4.50

obtusata nana aurea (Dwarf Golden Hinoki Cypress)—A low form of slow growth with short branchlets of bright golden yellow. Very dwarf.

6 to 8 inch	\$2.25
8 to 12 inch	3.00
12 to 15 inch	3.75

obtusata youngi (Young's Golden Cypress)—Graceful loose habit, light yellow pendulous foliage on outside of plant.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00
2 ft.	3.75

pisifera (Sawara Cypress)—A tall pyramidal tree with broad flat foliage of deep glossy green. A desirable evergreen of rapid growth.

12 inch	\$1.25
15 inch	1.50
1½ ft.	2.00
2 ft.	2.75
2½ ft.	3.75
3 ft.	5.00
3½ ft.	6.00

pisifera aurea—A golden form of the above valuable for color contrasts in evergreen plantings.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	1.75
1½ ft.	2.25
2 ft.	2.75
2½ ft.	3.75
3 ft.	5.00
3½ ft.	6.00

plumosa (Plume Cypress)—Foliage is bright green in numerous feathery branchlets useful for shearing into formal shapes.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	1.75
1½ ft.	2.25
2 ft.	3.00
2½ ft.	3.75

plumosa aurea (Golden Plume Cypress)—A striking form of the above with brilliantly colored golden foliage throughout the season.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	1.75
1½ ft.	2.25
2 ft.	3.00
2½ ft.	3.75

plumosa argentea (Silver-Tip Cypress)—A silver tipped form of *Retinospora plumosa* but more dwarf in habit.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	1.75
1½ ft.	2.25
2 ft.	3.00
2½ ft.	3.75

squarrosa (Veitch Moss Cypress)—An exquisite form with fine feathery steel-colored foliage, very dense growth. A beautiful subject, especially when kept clipped.

12 inch	\$1.75
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00
2 ft.	3.75

JUNIPERUS (Junipers and Cedars)

JUNIPERUS Chinensis (Chinese Juniper)—Pyramidal in outline with silver green foliage. A very desirable evergreen.

12 inch	\$1.75
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00

Chinensis albo-variegata (White Leaf Chinese Juniper)—A splendid sort of conical growth and bluish gray foliage interspersed with silvery white. Very hardy.

12 inch	\$1.75
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00

Chinensis neaboriensis (Conical Chinese Juniper)—Dense pyramidal habit, foliage closely set with rich glaucous color. A very attractive evergreen.

12 inch	\$2.00
15 inch	2.50
1½ ft.	3.00



Pfitzer's Juniper.



Retinospora Plumosa.

Chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper) — A beautiful spreading evergreen, as broad as it is tall of grayish green color. Both the main branches and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. Hardy and dependable everywhere.

12 inch	\$1.80
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00
2 ft.	3.75
2½ ft.	5.00
3 ft.	6.00

Communis (Common Juniper)—A shrub with spreading and sometimes prostrate branches, which curve upwards near the ends. The foliage is very dense and of grayish green color.

1½ ft.	\$2.00
2 ft.	2.50

Communis aurea (Common Golden Juniper)—This golden form of common Juniper has foliage of a brilliant golden color which holds during the year. Makes a pleasing contrast in rock work, ground covers or front of evergreen borders.

15 to 18 inch	\$2.25
1½ ft.	3.00

Communis cracovica (Polish Juniper)—Upright in growth, branching from the ground, making a very compact narrow column. Very hardy and attractive.

12 inch	\$1.25
15 inch	1.50
1½ ft.	2.25

Communis suecica (Swedish Juniper)—Resembles the Irish Juniper in form but is not so close growing; is of lighter and more bluish color.

12 inch	\$1.25
15 inch	1.50
1½ ft.	2.25

excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper)—Very symmetrical; conical shape; steel gray foliage arranged around the branches in threes; very distinctive and desirable.

12 inch	\$1.80
15 inch	3.00
18 inch	4.50

excelsa variegata (Variegated Greek Juniper)—Same as above, except that there are numerous sprays of white prettily interspersed with the green foliage.

12 inch	\$1.25
15 inch	1.50
1½ ft.	2.25

hibernica (Irish Juniper)—Compact, dense, upright growth, even the tips of the branches are erect; foliage a bluish green.

12 inch	\$1.00
15 inch	1.50
1½ ft.	1.80
2 ft.	2.25

horizontalis sabina prostrata (Creeping Savin)—Branches trail along the ground. Good for rock work and ground covering.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00

japonica (Japanese Juniper)—A valuable dwarf evergreen of bushy spreading habit; very hardy.

12 inch	\$2.00
15 inch	2.80
18 inch	3.00

sabina (Savin's Juniper)—A valuable spreading vase-like plant with deep green unchanging foliage, valuable for rockeries and groups in connection with other low-growing evergreens.

12 inch	\$1.80
15 inch	2.25
18 inch	3.00
2 ft.	3.75

virginiana (Red Cedar)—Our native Red Cedar; useful as formal specimens or in groups.

1½ ft.	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.25
3 to 4 ft.	3.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.50
5 to 6 ft.	6.00

virginiana cannarti (Cannart Red Cedar)—A pyramidal compact form, foliage is dark green. Its silver colored fruit is attractive.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00
2 ft.	3.75
2½ ft.	4.50

virginiana elegantissima (Gold Tip Red Cedar)—The tips of the young branches are of a beautiful golden bronze, producing a beautiful effect.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00
2 ft.	3.75

virginiana glauca (Silver Red Cedar)—One of the handsomest forms of Red Cedar; foliage silvery gray like that of Koster's Blue Spruce.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00
2 ft.	3.75
2½ ft.	4.50
3 ft.	5.25
4 ft.	6.00



Norway Spruce.

virginiana schottii (Schott Red Cedar)—A distinct variety of pyramidal habit with light green feathery foliage.

12 inch	\$1.50
1½ ft.	2.25
2 ft.	3.00

virginiana smithii (Smith Red Cedar)—Small and compact in growth, branches are pendulous at the tips; foliage keeps a grass-green color during the winter; a rare and beautiful variety.

12 inch	\$2.25
15 inch	3.00
18 inch	3.75

PICEA (Spruce)

PICEA Engelmannii (Engelman's Spruce)—A splendid Evergreen for specimen planting; conical pyramidal form. Foliage is of a blue tint.

12 inch	\$1.25
15 inch	1.50
1½ ft.	2.00

excelsa (Norway Spruce)—The best known Spruce, used as a specimen or for screens and windbreaks. Can be kept to any desired shape by shearing; useful for hedges.

12 inch	\$.75
15 inch	1.00
1½ ft.	1.25
2 ft.	1.75
2½ ft.	2.00
3 ft.	3.75
4 ft.	4.50

pungens (Colorado Spruce)—Foliage varies from light green to blue. Tree is of very symmetrical habit and very hardy; will thrive when planted near the salt water and is therefore adapted to seashore planting.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	1.80
1½ ft.	2.25
2 ft.	3.00
2½ ft.	3.75



Japanese Yew.

Pungens Glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce)—A blue form of the above, valuable as a specimen tree on the lawn, varies in depth of color.

12 inch	\$4.00
15 inch	5.00
1½ ft.	6.00
2 ft.	7.50

Pungens Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce)—A form of the above of uniform blue color obtained by grafting from selected specimens; very desirable.

12 inch	\$5.00
15 inch	6.00
1½ ft.	8.00

PINUS (Pine)

PINUS austriaca (Austrian Pine)—See *Pinus nigra*.

densiflora (Japanese Red Pine)—Rapid growing, long light green needles. Succeeds well at seashore.

12 inch	\$.75
1½ ft.	1.25
2 ft.	1.80

montana mughus (Mugho Pine)—Valuable where a low-spreading growth of Evergreen is desired. The erect new growth, resembling candles, makes a contrast to the older foliage; splendid for foundation plantings.

12 inch	\$2.25
15 inch	3.00
1½ ft.	3.75
2 ft.	4.50

nigra (Austrian Pine)—Tall, massive with spreading branches and long, stiff needles. Handsome as a specimen or for group planting.

12 inch	\$.75
1½ ft.	1.20
2 ft.	1.80

strobis (White Pine)—Our well-known native Pine, one of the most valuable and stately of our native Evergreens; very ornamental when planted in groups or singly.

12 inch	\$1.00
1½ ft.	1.50
2 ft.	2.00
2½ ft.	2.50
3 ft.	3.00

sylvestris (Scotch Pine)—Of rapid growth with strong branches and short, stiff bluish green foliage. Thrives near the seashore and good for mass plantings and windbreaks.

12 inch	\$.75
1½ ft.	1.20
2 ft.	1.80

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasii (Douglas Spruce)—One of the most rapid growing and important of our North Western Evergreens. The foliage is soft and varies from green to blue; beautiful planted as a specimen.

12 inch	\$1.50
1½ ft.	2.25
2 ft.	3.00
3 ft.	3.75
4 ft.	4.50

TAXUS (Yew)

The refinement and distinction which this family of Evergreens possesses are hardly equalled. They are invaluable for formal effects, as they withstand shearing well, and lend themselves quite as readily to specimen, group, or bed planting. The Yews are relatively slow-growing, with foliage of a deep, lustrous green, and the beauty of some of the varieties is further enhanced during the Autumn and Winter months by clusters of brilliant red berries, which are themselves attractive, and also accentuate the green of the foliage.

TAXUS baccata repandens (Spreading English Yew)—Low spreading growth with graceful drooping branches valuable for fore-ground planting.

12 inch	\$3.00
15 inch	3.75
1½ ft.	4.50

cuspidata (Spreading Japanese Yew)—Broad and spreading in habit, foliage a rich dark green the entire year; very hardy. Very desirable as specimen or in groups.

12 inch	\$2.25
15 inch	3.00
1½ ft.	3.75
2 ft.	4.50
2½ ft.	6.00

cuspidata capitata (Upright Japanese Yew)—An upright form of this beautiful evergreen, splendid for specimen or formal work.

12 inch	\$3.00
15 inch	3.75
1½ ft.	4.50
4 ft.	20.00
5 to 6 ft.	25.00 to 35.00

cuspidata nana (Brevifolia) (Dwarf Japanese Yew)—A handsome and rare variety of low bushy growth, short, deep rich green leaves, valuable for low foundation planting or hedges.

12 inch	\$3.00
15 inch	3.75
18 inch	4.50



American Arborvitae.

THUYA (Arborvitae)

Arborvitae is perfect for hedges, for ornamental specimens and groups. It is hardy, easy to plant, and rapid-growing.

Formal gardens have always included many Arborvitae, as the regular form and peculiar flat foliage produce fine effects, with limited size. It bears close shearing, or may be left natural. Much used in evergreen beds.

Hedges of Arborvitae are among the very best, both sheared and unsheared. Left to grow to full height, these make a superb windbreak or screen. In general, use Arborvitae wherever a heavy mass is needed in a restricted space.

THUYA occidentalis (American Arborvitae)—This is perhaps the finest member of the valuable Arborvitae group. It is one of the most useful and beautiful medium-sized Evergreens for home planting.

12 inch .....	.75
15 inch	1.00
1½ ft.	1.50
2 ft.	2.00
2½ ft.	2.50
3 ft.	3.00
3½ ft.	3.75
4 ft.	4.50
6 ft.	6.00

Columbia (Columbia Arborvitae)—A narrow pyramid, branches tipped with silvery white.

12 inch	\$1.80
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00
2 ft.	3.75

compacta (Parson's Dwarf Arborvitae)—Almost globe shaped, foliage light green.

10 inch	\$1.00
12 inch	1.25
15 inch	1.80
1½ ft.	2.25

ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arborvitae)—A low broad pyramid, with slender branches clothed with two kinds of feather-like foliage of an attractive gray color.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	1.80
1½ ft.	2.25

globosa (Globe Arborvitae)—A dwarf globe-shaped evergreen with light green foliage useful for formal work as it needs no trimming.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	2.00
1½ ft.	2.50

lutea (Geo. Peabody Arborvitae)—A pyramidal form with bright yellow foliage.

12 inch	\$1.80
15 inch	2.25
1½ ft.	3.00
2 ft.	3.75
2½ ft.	4.50
3 ft.	5.25

pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae)—A tall, slender evergreen, very formal and attractive.

12 inch	\$1.25
1½ ft.	1.80
2 ft.	2.25
2½ ft.	3.00
3 ft.	3.75
4 ft.	4.50

recurva nana (Little Gem Arborvitae)—A dwarf form that is splendid for rock gardens; grows broader than it does high.

12 inch	\$2.50
15 inch	3.00
1½ ft.	3.50

riversii (River's Arborvitae)—A compact pyramidal form with bright green foliage.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	1.80
1½ ft.	2.25
2 ft.	3.00

rosenthali (Rosenthal Arborvitae)—Very compact dark green foliage, columnar in form; very choice variety.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	1.80
1½ ft.	2.25
2 ft.	3.00
2½ ft.	3.75

spaethi (Spaeth Arborvitae)—A peculiar form with two kinds of foliage, interesting and distinct.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	1.80
1½ ft.	2.25

spiralis (Spiral Arborvitae)—A compact form with upright branches and very close set short branchlets which are twisted, suggesting a spiral arrangement if seen from above.

12 inch	\$1.25
15 inch	1.50
1½ ft.	2.00
2 ft.	2.50
2½ ft.	3.00
3 ft.	3.50
3½ ft.	4.00
4 ft.	5.00

vervaeneana (Vervaeana Arborvitae)—A very attractive variety. Green foliage tinted with gold, turning to bronze in Winter.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	1.80
1½ ft.	2.25
2 ft.	3.00
2½ ft.	3.75
3 ft.	4.50

warreana lutescens—A form of Siberian Arborvitae with sulphur yellow foliage.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	1.80
2 ft.	2.25
2½ ft.	3.00

warreana siberica (Siberian Arborvitae)—Of dwarf habit and conical outline. Rich dark green foliage. One of the choicest Arborvitae. Will stand colder exposures than other sorts.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	1.80
1½ ft.	2.25
2 ft.	3.00
2½ ft.	3.75

THUYA standishi (Standish Arborvitae)—This is a very beautiful decorative plant. It has a broadly pyramidal habit; long, dark green foliage that does not change throughout the year, or only very slightly in winter.

12 inch	\$1.50
15 inch	1.80
1½ ft.	2.25
2 ft.	2.20
2½ ft.	3.00
3 ft.	3.50

TSUGA (Hemlock)

The Hemlocks are exceptionally graceful trees that are generally useful. They are very hardy, grow rapidly and transplant easily.

The Hemlock Spruce is undoubtedly the best coniferous hedge plant; perfectly hardy. It bears the shears well, and keeps its rich green color all winter. No matter how severely it is trimmed, its new growth is feathery and graceful. It will succeed in partial shade where other Conifers would fail.

Next in rank we would place the Arborvitae as an ornamental, evergreen hedge plant. For a tall ornamental hedge, the Norway Spruce is especially useful.

TSUGA canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)—A medium-sized tree, with open, pendulous branches, whose graceful character is in striking contrast to some of the more formal Conifers. It is a rapid grower and is very hardy. If trimmed it becomes dense and bushy, making especially beautiful hedges. Unsurpassed for tall screens, massing or as individual trees.

12 inch	\$1.00
15 inch	1.50
1½ ft.	2.00
2 ft.	2.50
2½ ft.	3.00

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

No planting is complete without at least a few of the Broad-leaved Evergreens to give it distinction. They harmonize with nearly all of the Deciduous Shrubs, and continue the beauty of the planting with evergreen foliage through late fall and winter. They are excellent for foundation planting, along wooded walks or, combined with the Deciduous Shrubs, in mass planting.

BUXUS sempervirens (Boxwood)—An evergreen shrub, with close-growing branches, covered with oval dark shining green foliage; stands pruning very well; thrives in almost any well-drained, peaty soil. It is a desirable plant for formal use.

	Each.	10.	100.
10 to 12 inch	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$75.00
8 to 10 inch	1.00	7.50	50.00

CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata (Leather Leaf)—A small evergreen shrub with leaves dull green above and rusty scales beneath. Flowers white, nodding in leafy racemes opening in the early Spring.

	Each.	10.	
15 to 18 inch	\$1.00	\$9.00	

DAPHNE cneorum (Rose Daphne)—Very low; spreading. Dark green leaves and sweet pink blossoms in Spring. For border or rockery.

	Each.	10.	
6 to 9 inch	\$1.00	\$9.00	

EUONYMUS radicans (Japanese Evergreen Ivy)—Attractive, dark, green-leaved evergreen plant of slow-growing habit and very hardy; resembles English Ivy somewhat. For covering walls, house foundations, as an undergrowth in evergreen borders or for attractive edging, these plants have few equals.

	Each.	10.	100.
2-year	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00

radicans acutus—Similar to the above type, but with more pointed leaves, lighter in color. A rapid grower and evidently the best Euonymus yet for steep banks as it is a very prostrate grower, showing no inclination to climb, roots at every place it touches soil and would be excellent to hold banks. Turns bronze-red in cold weather.

	Each.	10.	100.
2-year	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00

radicans carrierei—A stronger grower than Euonymus radicans, with larger ovate green leaves. Half bush and a half vine in habit of growth. If given support, it makes a very fine covering for a building or a wall; very rugged and a rapid grower.

	Each.	10.	100.
2-year	\$.50	\$3.50	\$30.00

radicans colorata—A new Euonymus, similar to *Acutus*, but has larger, rounder leaves, prostrate creeper of rapid growth and excellent for steep banks, etc., turns bronzy red in Winter.

	Each.	10.	
2-year	\$.50	\$4.00	

radicans minimus (Kewensis)—A fine-leaved evergreen plant for carpeting the ground, or as a rock plant; dark-green foliage with lighter veins; the most miniature of all the Euonymus; very desirable.

	Each.	10.	
2-year from pots.....	\$.50	\$4.00	

radicans vegetus (Broad-Leaved Evergreen Bittersweet)—A very attractive, low trailing evergreen with aerial rootlets which make it self-supporting; has round leaves; produces an abundance of orange-scarlet berries in the Fall; very desirable as a ground cover or for filling on the borders of evergreens.

	Each.	10.	100.
2-year	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00

ILEX crenata (Japanese Holly)—One of the best hardy evergreen Hollies; of dense growth, with small shining green leaves. Very fine as a hedge plant and for use with Rhododendrons. Should be planted in a sheltered position to be hardy north of Connecticut.

1½ ft.	\$3.00
2 ft.	4.00
2½ ft.	5.00
3 ft.	6.00
3½ ft.	7.00

opaca (American Holly)—Our native Holly so familiar in Christmas decorations. When planted near together they usually bear a profusion of red berries that add to their interest. It is difficult to transplant and the leaves should be picked off when the plant is moved, and winter protection given till established.

12 to 18 inch	\$1.50
1½ to 2 ft.	2.50

KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel)—A bushy shrub with long, glossy leaves. A profuse bloomer in May and early June with large corymbs of pink and white flowers. In masses with Rhododendrons or by themselves and as undergrowth in woodlands, they have a particular charm.

	Each	10.
12 inch	\$1.00	\$8.00
18 inch	1.50	12.50
2 ft.	2.00	17.50
3 ft.	2.50	22.50

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei (Drooping Andromeda)—Long, dark green leaves that turn to an attractive bronze in winter. Beautiful, gracefully arched branches with pendant, bell-shaped flowers in Spring. An ideal plant for massing in shady places or in the foreground of Rhododendron plantings.

12 inch	\$1.50
18 inch	2.00

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium (Sand Myrtle)—A charming dwarf evergreen plant rarely ever reaching 2 feet. Very effective in rockeries or in front of evergreens. Pinkish white flowers are borne in profusion throughout the summer.

6 to 9 inch	\$.75
9 to 12 inch	1.00
12 to 15 inch	1.50

buxifolium prostratum (Mountain Heath)—A prostrate form of the above, forming beautiful small round tufts; native of the Carolina mountains. Splendid for rock work, covering the surface with a bed of green. Delicate flowers tinged with pink in June and July.

3 to 6 inch	\$.50
6 to 9 inch	1.00

MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Holly Grape)—Handsome broad holly-like leaves; dense racemes of yellow flowers in May followed by small blue berries.

15 to 18 inch	\$1.00
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PACHYSANDRA terminalis—A low evergreen cover-plant with ornamental glossy foliage; thriving in any location whether in full shade or bright sun. It is splendid for a ground cover where grass will not grow.

Each.....25c	Ten \$2.00	Hundred \$18.00
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RHODODENDRON carolinianum—A clear pink American species, absolutely hardy. Leaves dark green usually blunt and narrow. Flower-clusters appear in greatest profusion in June, covering the plant with a rose-colored mantle. Fine for rocky slopes or hillsides, standing exposure unusually well and invaluable as a single specimen or for massing with the other species.

12 inch	\$2.00
18 inch	3.00
2 ft.	4.00

catawbiense—Because of its extreme hardness, color of flower, compact growth and remarkable texture of foliage, which is a deep, shining green, we can recommend the Catawbiense as the finest for general use, withstanding exposure and extremes of temperature where other Rhododendrons fail. It is a very free bloomer, with foliage of a dark, rich, lasting green. The flowers, borne in very large, round trusses, are seen in various shades of lilac-purple the early part of June.

12 inch	\$2.00
18 inch	3.00
2 ft.	4.00

maximum (American Rosebay)—Perfectly hardy anywhere in New England. It is without doubt the finest of American Evergreen Broad-leaf Shrubs. Its large, waxy, white,



Kalmia or Mountain Laurel.

or delicately pink flowers appear in large trusses in late June and July. The foliage is very thick, shiny and twice as large as that of any other sort.

	Each.	10.
12 inch	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 inch	2.00	17.50
2 ft.	3.00	27.50
3 ft.	4.00	37.50

VINCA minor (Common Periwinkle)—One of the best plants for covering and thriving under shade where grass will not grow, forming a dark, glossy, green carpet. Flowers lilac-blue.

Each.....25c	Ten \$2.00	Hundred \$15.00
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YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—Sends up stalks laden with ivory-white flowers in June and July from a base of spreading, sword-like leaves. Desirable alone or in shrubbery or herbaceous borders.

2-year plants	\$.50
3-year plants .....	.75
4-year plants	1.00

Feb. 3, 1927.

Several years ago I ordered from you a small number of apple trees for my orchard in Pennsylvania and the trees are so satisfactory that when I make my next planting you are going to get the order. No trees that I have planted (and I have 3000) have grown as well as yours.

R. H. H. AUNGST,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

I am much pleased with the raspberry plants you have just sent me. They were finely packed, well rooted and in fine condition.

ISAAC B. BURGESS,
Eatontown, N. J.

The Facts About Perennials

It is true that some perennials require but little care, but, in fact, any should meet the requirements of soil, moisture and sunlight. We take great pleasure in selecting the most appropriate perennials for different locations and to provide a succession of flowers throughout the season in the Hardy Garden.

Therefore, we have carefully selected plants for our collections that will do well in their appropriate situations.

Collection No. 1 is for those who do not know what to order, or have not much time to figure out their wants. So we have made this selection as one which will give beauty to your garden throughout the season and are very hardy in most any climate.

\$10.00 Collection, No. 1

52 Plants

- 4 Coreopsis Lanceolata—Yellow, 2 ft. June-October.
 - 4 Phlox Rynstroom—Pink, 2 ft. July-October.
 - 4 Achillea—White, 2 ft. June-October.
 - 4 Pentstemon Barbatu Torreyi—Coral red, 2-3 ft. June-August.
 - 6 Hollyhocks Mixed—4-5 ft. July-August.
 - 4 Gaillardia Grandiflora—Red and Yellow. 1-2 ft. All Summer.
 - 4 Sweet William Mixed—2 ft. May-June.
 - 4 Helenium—Orange Red, 4-5 ft. August-Sept.
 - 6 German Iris—Yellow and Blue, 1½ to 3 ft. May-June.
 - 4 Delphinium Mixed—4-5 ft. June to October.
 - 4 Aquilegia Mixed—2-3 ft. May-June.
 - 4 Veronica Spicata—Blue, 1½ ft. June-October.
- This planting requires space 14 feet long and 4 feet wide. The plants should be planted about 1 foot apart.

Collection No. 2

A Selection for a Shady Nook

- Aquilegia Long Spurred (Columbine).
 - Convallaria Majalis (Lily of the Valley)
 - Hemerocallis (Daylily).
 - Iris Kaempferi (Japanese Iris).
 - Lobelia Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower).
 - Funkia, any variety (Plaintain Lily).
 - Lythrum roseum (Purple Loose-strife).
 - Oenothera Fruticosa (Evening Primrose).
 - Potentilla Fruticosa (Cinquefoil).
 - New England Hardy Aster.
 - Moharda Didyma (Oswego Tea).
 - Phlox, any color.
- One each of 12 varieties for \$2.50, or 5 each (60 plants in all) for \$11.00.

Collection No. 3

Selection of 12 for Cut Flowers.

- These will do well in dry places or half sun.
- Chrysanthemum Alaska (Shasta Daisy).
 - Coreopsis Lanceolata (Tick-seed).
 - Delphinium Belladonna (Larkspur).
 - Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath).
 - Achillea The Pearl (Ball of Snow).
 - Pentstemon Barbatu Torreyei (Beard-Tongue).
 - Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower).

- Helicopsis pitcheriana (Orange Sunflower).
 - Phlox Miss Lingard.
 - German Iris.
 - Dianthus Latifolius fl. pl. (Everblooming Sweet William).
 - Thalectrum Diptercarpum (Meadow Rue).
- One each of 12 varieties for \$2.50, or three each for \$7.00. Each variety labeled.

Collection No. 4

A Rock Garden Selection.

- Campanula carpatia (Carpathian Harebell).
 - Cerasteum Tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer).
 - Alyssum Sax. Compactum (Gold Dust).
 - Arabis Alpina (Rock Cress).
 - Dianthus caesius (Cheddar Pinks).
 - Helianthemum (Sun Rose).
 - Iberis (Hardy Candytuft).
 - Phlox Amoena (Hairy Leaved Phlox).
 - Phlox Divaricata Laphamii (Canadian Phlox).
 - Polemonium Humile (Jacob's Ladder).
 - Sedum Sieboldii (Stonecrop).
 - Veronica rupestris (Rock Speedwell).
- One each of 12 varieties \$2.50, or three each (36 plants in all) for \$7.00. Each variety labeled.

Collection No. 5

The Old Fashioned Garden Favorites.

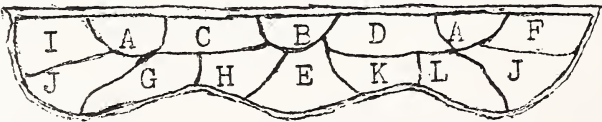
- Hollyhocks (Althea).
 - Foxglove (Digitalis).
 - Canterbury Bells (Campanula Medium).
 - Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatu).
- Three each of four varieties for \$2.50, or ten of each for \$9.00, or ten of one variety for \$2.25.
- These may be had in mixed colors or in separate colors as you wish; or you may vary the proportions or have all one variety, if you wish.

PERENNIALS

- ACHILLEA (Milfoil or Yarrow)—Plants suitable for dry, sunny places. The dwarf kinds are useful for carpeting or for rockeries; the taller varieties as border plants.
- Price: 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.
- Ageratum—Flowers yellow, sweet-scented.
- Millefolium rubra (Red Milfoil)—Flowers rosy-red, very useful for bordering and cutting purposes.

A Border Planting.

A. Hollyhocks	6	G. Coreopsis	4
B. Helenium	4	H. Achillea	4
C. Delphinium	4	I. Aquilegia	4
D. Pentstemon	4	J. Iris	6
E. Veronica	4	K. Sweet William	4
F. Phlox	4	L. Gaillardia	4



Parmica, The Pearl—This charming plant will last for years without winter-killing and will stand drought very well. Very attractive either in the border or in the rockery and very useful for cut flowers; clusters of white button-like flowers on a wiry stem 1 to 2 ft. June to September.

Parmica, Boule de Neige (Ball of Snow)—Same as the preceding, except the flowers are fuller and more perfect.

ACONITUM (Monkshood or Wolfbane)—Handsome bushy clumps sending up bold spikes of hood-shape flowers. Grows in almost any good garden soil, either in sun or partial shade.

Price: 35c each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

Autumnale—Flowers bell-shaped, produced on long spikes. An old garden favorite, and an excellent plant for the hardy border.

Fischeri—A dwarf variety growing 18 inches high, with very large pale blue flowers in September and October.

AGROSTEMMA (Rose Campion)—Stout, erect-growing plants with silvery foliage, which contrasts well with the showy flowers, which are produced during June and July.

Price: 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Coronaria (Mullein Pink)—Bright rosy crimson. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.

Coronaria alba—White.

ALTHEA—See Hollyhocks.

ALYSSUM (Rock Madwort)—Very popular for beds, borders and winter flowering; of easiest culture and very free blooming.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Argenteum—Dense growth. Leaves silvery beneath, flowers yellow in clustered heads, all Summer. About 15 inches.

Saxatile Compactum—Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early Spring. An excellent plant for the rockery or front of borders. 1 foot.

ANCHUSA ITALICA (Alkanet or Bugloss)—For producing a mass effect of brilliant blue, the Anchusa cannot be surpassed. Dropmore, the darkest one, is most effective. The blooming season can be extended for several weeks by cutting the spikes as soon as the flowers fade, thus preventing seeding.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Barrelieri—Dwarf, early-flowering, blue.

Dropmore—Tall spikes of beautiful blue flowers, flowering all Summer. Rough, broad foliage. 4 to 5 feet.

Incarinata—Flesh-colored. 4 to 5 feet. June to September.

Myosotidiflora—Entirely distinct from other varieties on account of its dwarf habit, producing a myriad of forget-me-not like flowers in large sprays during April and May; bold handsome foliage is attractive throughout the season. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

ANEMONE (Windflower)—Anemones are prominent among the Fall-flowering perennials. Their showy flowers are excellent for cutting, bearing many large, saucer-shaped flowers with large yellow center; flowering from August until frost, invaluable for garden decoration.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Prince Henry—Large, double, deep, rich crimson flowers; dwarf habit; very free.

Queen Charlotte—Large flowers of LaFrance pink shade; flowers of great substance and excellent form, desirable for cutting.

Whirlwind—Large, semi-double, pure white flowers. Very free flowering and desirable.

ANTHEMIS (Marguerite)—This is a hardy Marguerite or daisy that is showy in the border and good for cut flowers. Does well in poor soil. Flowers most of the summer if not allowed to seed.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Tinctoria—Handsome, finely cut foliage, and large, golden yellow flowers produced all Summer.

AQUILEGA (Columbine)—The Aquilegias remain in bloom for a long season and are vigorous and long lived. They are not at all particular as to soil or location, although they prefer a sandy loam and a moist but well drained, sunny position, and usually make themselves at home in any hardy border or rockery. Period of flowering covers the late Spring and early Summer months.

30c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Canadensis (Common American Columbine)—The native bright red and yellow variety, and one of the brightest.

Chrysantha—Beautiful golden yellow flowers; blooms for two months.

Nivea Grandiflora—A strong growing white variety, not long spurred.

Long Spurred, Mixed.

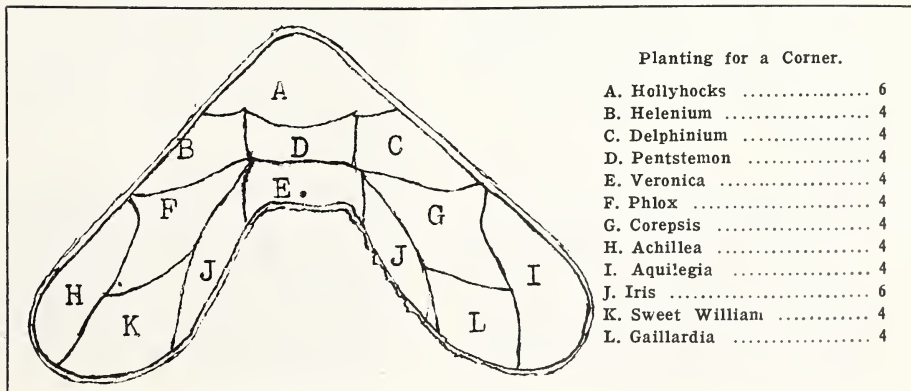
Double Assorted—All colors mixed. May be had in separate colors of rosy-red, deep pink, lilac, lavender blue and purple.

White.

ARABIS (Rock Cress)—

Alpina—Very early-flowering, flowers white, foliage whitish.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.





Aquilegia (Columbine).

Alpina fl. pl.—A double form of the preceding.
35c each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

ARMERIA (Sea Pink or Thrift)—Attractive dwarf plants that will succeed in any soil, forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage, from which innumerable flowers appear in dense heads, on stiff, wiry stems, from 9 to 12 inches high. They flower more or less continuously from early Spring until late in the Fall. Very useful in the rockery and border edgings.

30c each, \$3.00 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Formosa Hybrids—6 to 8 inches.

Maritima—The most popular variety with finer leaves and of dwarf habit. 3 to 6 inches. May to June.

ARTEMESIA (Southernwood, Sage Brush)—

Lactiflora—A tall-growing plant of fine foliage and heads of small white flowers in August and September, which fill the garden with fragrance. A splendid and graceful cut flower.
25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

ASTERS, HARDY (Michaelmas Daisies)—The many species, widely distinct from each other in habit and form, are with a few exceptions, all native of North America. For the best results, they require division and replanting every third year.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Dark Blue.

Light Blue.

Lavender.

White.

ASTILBE (Spirea)—

Arendsii Japonica Hybrids—Hybrid varieties of very vigorous growth, producing many branched feathered heads of flowers in June and July. They prefer a half-shady, moist position in any ordinary garden soil.
50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Gladstone—18 inches. June-July. A fine variety. Immense trusses of flowers are as white as snow, borne on erect, strong stocks; best white for forcing.

Japonica—Large plumes of feathery white flowers in June. Much used for forcing, and valuable for planting in moist, half-shady places.

Mixed Pink.

Moerheimi—Enormous spikes of pure white flowers.

Queen Alexandria—Light pink; good for forcing.

Rose Perle—Pale pink.

AUBRIETIA (False Wall Cress)—One of the daintiest and most delicately beautiful of all dwarf, creeping plants for carpeting beds or rockeries, forming brilliant sheets of blue, crimson or rose for many weeks. Massed on rockeries or in borders with white Arabis and yellow Alyssum, it forms a charming contrast. A gem for planting in crevices of rock or wall, forming a cataract of color.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Mixed.

BAPTISIA (False Indigo)

Australis—Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in June; suitable for the hardy border or wild garden. Very attractive foliage. 2 feet.

25c each, \$2.50 doz.

BELLIS (English Daisy)

Perennis—An old-fashioned plant, good for edging flower beds, and often planted in the grass on lawns for early flowering effect. Flowers double or semi-double in mixed colors, red, white, pink.

20c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

BOCCONIA (Plume Poppy)

Cordata—A noble hardy perennial, beautiful in foliage and flower and adapted for planting in the shrubby borders, center of beds and in bold groups in any position. It will grow in any soil or situation, attaining 6 to 8 feet in height. Flowers creamy white in terminal panicles during July and August.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

BOLTONIA (False Chamomile)—A showy native hardy perennial plant with large, single aster-like flowers; in bloom during the Summer and Autumn months, and with its thousands of flowers open at one time produces a very showy effect.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Latisquama—Pink, slightly tinged with lavender. 4 to 6 feet.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower)—Indispensable hardy garden flowers, of much variety of form, some being of tall and imposing habit, while others are dwarf, compact little plants, suitable for edging, rockwork, etc. They like a good, rich soil, and last much longer in bloom if planted in a half-shady place.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Carpatica (Carpathian Harebell)—A pretty species growing in compact tufts, not exceeding 8 inches high; flowers clear blue, held erect on wiry stems. It begins blooming in June, continuing until October. As an edging for a hardy border or for the rockery it is unsurpassed.

Carpatica (Carpathian Harebell)—A pretty ing.

Pyramidalis (Chimney Bell-flower)—Blue.

Persicifolia (Peachleaf Bellflower)—Erect spikes of large cup-shaped flowers about 2 inches across. An excellent border plant 2 to 3 feet.

Persicifolia alba—A white form of the above.

Rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland)—1 foot. June to August. In the wild it is more slender and taller than in the garden; clear blue flowers. Especially suited for crevices in the rock garden, or steep slopes, if planted to show pendent habit.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM (Canterbury Bells)—

These imposing herbaceous hardy biennials are profusely covered with large, bell-shaped flowers; extremely showy in shrubberies and mixed borders. Height 3 feet.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Single—Dark blue.

Single—Light blue.

Single—Rose.

Single—White.

Calycanthemum (Cup and Saucer)—Large semi-double flowers, each resembling a cup and saucer.

Double—Blue.

Double—Rose.

Double—White.

Mixed.

CENTAUREA (Hardheads or Knapweed)—Makes a fine display in the border; also excellent for cutting.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Montana (Perennial Cornflower)—Grows 2 feet high, bearing large violet-blue flowers from July to September.

CERASTIUM (Snow-in-Summer)

Tomentosum—A low-growing plant having silvery white foliage and producing an abundance of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rock or border purposes.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM (See Shasta Daisy).

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, HARDY—When all other flowers in the garden have been cut by the frost, Chrysanthemums are at their best and will make a splendid showing. Plant in a sheltered position and mulch during the winter.

Price: 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Autumn Glow—Large; red.

Harvest Moon (Pompon)—Pure golden yellow.

Homestead—Silvery mauve.

King Edward—Large, vigorous white flowers. 2 feet. Flowers all summer.

LePactole—Large, bronzy yellow flowers.

Mixed.

Mother's Favorite—The flowers and the petals are much smaller than the above, but has more petals and is more compact. 2 feet. Flowers all Summer. White, yellow center.

Normandie—Cream-white, yellow center; early.

Ruth Cumming—Flowering reddish bronze.

CONVALLARIA (Lily of the Valley)

Majalis—This popular and fragrant subject repays for being well treated. Grand for massing near shrubs or along shaded borders.

30c each, \$3.00 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

COREOPSIS (Tickseed)

Lanceolata Grandiflora—One of the best hardy plants. Yellow; beautiful.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)—Delphiniums are the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation, for they have such an immense variety of beauty and increase in size, in beauty and often in quantity, year after year. They have immense spikes of most beautiful flowers of every imaginable shade of blue, and their season is long; in fact, they will bloom from Spring till Fall.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Belladonna—Light blue; perfectly hardy and established plants produce a number of spikes, giving three crops during the season.

Bellamosa—A dark blue of the type of Belladonna.

Chinense blue—A very attractive, dwarf, blue-flowering variety with fine cut feathery foliage. 18 inches.



Coreopsis (Tickseed).

Chinense alba—A pure white form of the above, very free flowering and desirable.

Hybrids—These vary from white through various shades of light and dark blue and purple. Some are single and some are double with inner petals of mauve and plum. These are all beautiful and the effect in the garden will be most pleasing. Cannot supply these in separate colors. 4 to 6 feet.

DIANTHUS (Hardy Pinks)—Suitable for dry rockeries, dry walls or any other hot, dry sunny spot. Almost all Pinks are of the easiest culture and will thrive in any well drained soil and sunny position.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Caesius grandiflora (Cheddar Pink)—It is very compact in growth and makes a cushion of glaucous leaves from which, in May, spring the sweet smelling, rose colored flowers. It varies as much as from four inches to ten inches in height. It is easily grown and very fine for the rock garden.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William)—The Sweet William is a fine plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. The flowers are lasting and fine for cutting.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Holborn Glory—A very fine auricula-eyed variety; white with a well marked and distinct eye.

Latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl. (Everblooming Sweet William)—Beautiful Summer bedding variety, producing masses of brilliant fiery crimson flowers all season.

Newport Pink—Watermelon-pink or salmon-rose.

Oculatus Marginata—Auricula-flowered. Extra large; very recommendable.

Rose Splendens—Fine pink shade.

Scarlet Beauty—Rich deep scarlet, bright green foliage; very fine.



Dianthus (Clove Pinks).

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (Clove Pinks)—Pink, purplish and white, fragrant flowers on long spikes. Handsome, glaucous green foliage. For border or rock garden. It will bloom continuously if flowers are cut off when they begin to fade.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Single Mixed.

Double Mixed.

DICENTRA (Bleeding Heart)—A hardy perennial with heart-shaped, rose colored flowers in drooping spikes. The base of the flower is furnished with two sheath-like spurs. One of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated. Flowers in April or May. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz., \$40.00 per 100.

Spectabilis—An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful heart-shaped pink flowers are always attractive. Perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border, and especially valuable for planting in clumps.

DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA (Gas Plant)—The Dictamnus is one of the most satisfactory hardy plants in cultivation, both on account of splendid flowers and its rich, durable foliage.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—For stately and picturesque beauty it is not to be surpassed, and, planted in masses in the garden among shrubs or naturalized on the edge of woods, in the orchards or along brooks, it is extremely effective and satisfactory.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Giant Shirley—They are a genuine "Shirley" production of extraordinary size and vigor, growing 5 to 6 feet tall. The flower-heads are over 3 feet long, crowded with big, bell-shaped blossoms. Colors range from white and shell-pink to deepest rose, many attractively dotted with crimson or chocolate.

Gloxiniaeflora—3 to 4 feet. June and July. A popular variety. Colors: Rose, white, purple, mixed.

Grandiflora—2 to 3 feet. June and July. A hardy plant, with yellowish flowers, marked with brown. Effective in groups in wild garden.

Maculata Superba—A choice strain of beautifully spotted flowers.

Mixed.

FESTUCA—See Grasses.

FUNKIA (Hosta or Plantain Lily)—The Plantain Lilies are among the easiest plants to manage; their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border even when not in flower. They succeed equally well in sun or shade.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

Lanceolata Coerulea—Narrow green leaves; blue flowers in June.

Lanceolata Undulata Media Variegata—Handsome foliage margined with white-lilac flowers. A good edging plant. 1 to 1½ feet. July.

Variegata—Variegated foliage; blue flowers. Beautiful edging plant.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—We recommend the Gaillardia for bedding purposes as well as for borders. Everyone will have noticed how grandly Gaillardias have thriven through droughts; they seem hardly to need water. The gay blossoms are obtainable in perpetual profusion from June to November and the greater the drought and scarcity of other flowers, the more the utility of the perennial Gaillardia is demonstrated.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Grandiflora Max. Splendens—Brilliant crimson, very beautiful.

Grandiflora Mixed—Finest large-flowered.

Grandiflora Sibylla—Flowers large, vivid carmine, tipped white with dark crimson center.

GEUM (Avens)

Coccineum, Mrs. J. Bradshaw—A splendid new variety, with large, double flowers of a fiery red, blooming nearly all Summer. Peculiarly attractive. 18 inches.

30c each, \$3.00 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Lady Stratheden—A new introduction of great merit. Rich golden yellow blossoms, counterpart of C. Mrs. Bradshaw. Fine for hardy garden.

GRASSES (Hardy Ornamental)—The ornamental grasses can be used with telling effect in borders, large beds, or by the margin of ponds and lakes. They are often used with small shrubs and medium sized trees in wide borders. In large, round beds, with ornamental grasses as the principal feature, the effect is heightened by the addition of such plants as Cannas or dwarf-flowering plants near the margin.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Eulalia Japonica gracillimus—Very graceful. foliage narrow, bright green with a silvery midrib. 6 to 7 feet.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina—The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn. 6 to 10 feet.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Festuca Glauca (Blue Fescue Grass)—A handsome tufted grass with silvery-blue leaves. It is evergreen, very hardy, excellent for bordering of flowers, beds and rockeries. 6 to 8 inches high.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Alpina Superba—Similar to the above with finer light green leaves and more dwarf and compact. 4 to 6 inches.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Variegated Ribbon Grass)—Leaves longitudinally striped with white; very ornamental; sometimes run wild about old places. 18 inches.

GYPHOPHILA (Baby's Breath)—Very branching or spreading, slender plants, with scant foliage when in bloom. Of easiest culture in open, rather dry places. Desirable where a mass of delicate, misty bloom will fill in a bare place.

Paniculata—When in bloom in August and September it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height and as much through, of minute white flowers having a beautiful gauzelike appearance.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Paniculata flore pleno—A light and graceful cut flower, compatible with all others, no matter of what shape or color; masses of minute double white flowers.

50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

HELENIUM (Sneezewort)—Tall growing plants closely allied to the Sunflower; bearing in late Summer and Fall great masses of large, daisy-like flowers in shades of yellow and orange.

30c each, \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

Autumnale rubrum—A splendid new variety; deep bronze-red, changing to terra-cotta. 5 to 6 feet. September.

Bigelovi—Quick growing, branching plants, 2 to 3 feet; quite showy during August with terminal clusters 1½ inches, deep yellow flowers; brown centered.

Hoopesii—Large, deep yellow flowers. The earliest to flower of the Helenium. 2 to 3 feet. May to June.

Riverton Gem—Old gold, suffused with bright terra-cotta, changing to wallflower red. August to October.

HELIANTHEMUM (Sun-Rose) — Low-growing evergreen plants, forming broad clumps, and which during their flowering season, July to September, are hidden by a mass of bloom; for the front of the border, the rockery or a dry, sunny bank.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

Mutabile—Golden Yellow; single.

Choice Mixed varieties.

HELIANTHUS (Hardy Sunflower)—Should always be planted in masses, where they may have plenty of room, against backgrounds of shrubbery, or naturalized in wild gardens or woodlands. They produce a grand effect impossible to describe. In combination with hardy Asters, where broad color effects are wanted in late Summer, they have few equals. They are profuse bloomers, producing an unlimited supply of flowers for decoration.

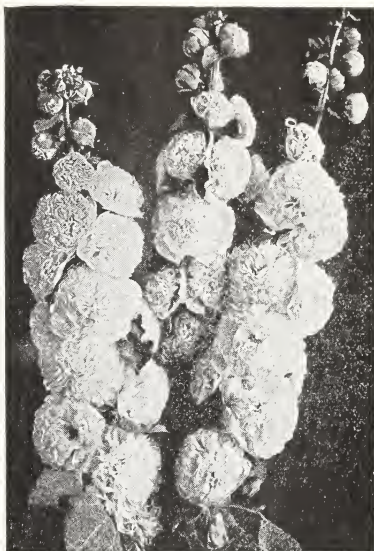
25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Angustifolia—The Autumn-Glory with its long, narrow leaves and graceful small flowered sorts of clear yellow, makes a splendid addition to the small number of plants which bloom after frost. September to October. 5 to 6 feet.

HELIOPSIS (Orange Sunflower)—Similar in general habit to Helianthus, but commencing to flower earlier in the season. July and August. Of dwarfer habit, rarely exceeding 3 feet in height.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Pitcheriana—A desirable variety. The flowers are of a beautiful deep golden yellow, about two inches in diameter, very thick texture and a useful cut flower.



Double Hollyhocks.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)—*Hemerocallis* have long been favorites in our garden, and are always included in any list of the most popular hardy plants. The tall, graceful, grasslike foliage is very handsome and sets off the charming lily-like flowers very effectively. They look particularly well naturalized along streams or on moist banks, and will thrive most luxuriantly in shade.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Dumortieri—Dwarf, orange; very free flowering; very good for the border. 1½ feet. June to September.

Fulva fl. pl.—Large orange-bronze, double-flowering trumpet-like flowers. June, July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

Kwanso—Large, double-flowered variety with rich golden bronze flowers.

HESPERIS (Sweet Rocket)

Matronalis—2 to 3 feet. June and July. Fragrant purple flowers in showy spikes. Desirable for wild garden, shrubbery or mixed border.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

HEUCHERA (Coralbells)—Beautiful plants for front row of borders, with slender, fairy-like spikes of richly colored flowers; most striking in the garden and light and graceful for cutting.

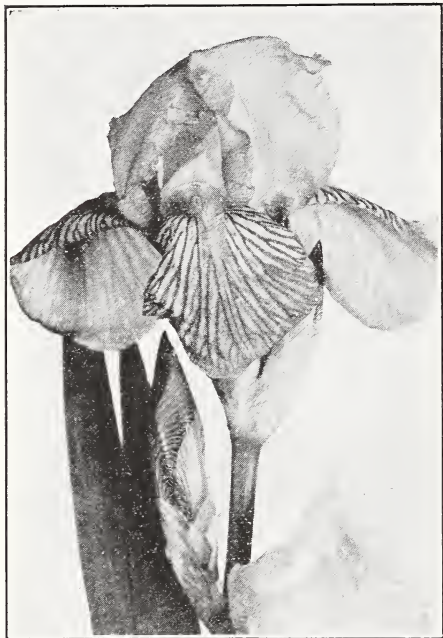
35c each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

Sanguinea—12 to 18 inches. June to September. Flowers bright crimson; very free-flowering. Nice for cutting. Excellent for rock garden.

HIBISCUS (Swamp Rose Mallow)—Marsh Mallow with large flowers, averaging 10 to 12 inches in diameter and of a gorgeous coloring. The growth will attain a height of from 5 to 7 feet; flowers from June to late Autumn and is quite hardy and useful for planting in any location. A splendid water-edge plant.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

Colors: Red, Pink or White.



Albert Victor Iris.

HOLLYHOCKS (*Althea Rosea*)—The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite. It is a plant of strong, vigorous growth and noble aspect, with elegant camellia-like flowers that form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of color. They require a deep, rich soil and a sunny corner, but will repay by their gorgeous and lavish bloom all the attention bestowed upon them. Hollyhocks planted in the Fall will bloom the following Summer.

30c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

Single—Rose, Red, White, Pink and Mixed.

Double—Salmon, Yellow, Red, Bright Rose, White.

Semi-double. Allegheny—Immense semi-double flowers, with fringed edges.

HOSTA—See *Funkia*.

IBERIS (*Hardy Candytuft*). Most desirable dwarf plants, 8 to 10 inches, with evergreen foliage, which is completely hidden with dense heads of flowers early in the Spring. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Gibbaltarica—Large-flowered, lilac, changing to white.

IRIS

IRIS GERMANICA (*German Iris*)—The Iris is one of the finest, if not the finest, of our hardy plants. Not particular as to soil or location, but asking only that the sun shine on it. It throws up spikes of bloom that are marvelous in their delicacy of structure and the colorings which are exquisitely dainty are wonderful in their blendings and variety. They are very effective planted in groups and if used for borders are particularly desirable in that the foliage remains fresh and upright after the blossom stalks are removed. Price, except where noted, 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

Plant in late August or early September preferably. Spring will do also.

The following abbreviations are used: S. means Standards or upper petals; F. means Falls or lower petals.

Admiral Togo—S. white, faintly tinged lavender; F. and S. lightly bordered purple. Extra fine color.

Albert Victor—S. and F. soft blue, overlaid with lavender; very tall with large flowers; fragrant and free blooming.

Alvelrea—S. light blue; F. brilliant purple. Blue flaked and feathered.

Aurea—Rich chrome-yellow. The finest pure yellow.

Brooklyn—S. lavender; yellow at base; F. pale blue base veined brown on a white background, edged yellow, splashed with dark blue; beautiful.

Candicans—S. light lavender; F. reddish purple.

Darius—S. rich canary yellow; F. lilac, margined white, rich orange beard. One of the most distinct and beautiful.

Flavescens—S. and F. delicate shade of soft yellow; prolific bloomer. Very good for borders. Height 30 inches.

Florentina Alba—An excellent variety for cutting and an early bloomer. White.

Florentina Blue—S. and F. deep dark blue.

Gertrude—S. and F. same shade rare violet-blue.

Harlequin Melanais—White and violet blue; distinctly blotched.

Her Majesty—S. lovely rose-pink; F. bright crimson, tinged with darker shade. The blending tints and coloring are rare for an Iris. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Herant—S. bluish lilac; F. dark lavender, much like Brooklyn.

Honorabilis—S. intense yellow; F. a beautiful bronze.

Lizzie—S. pure yellow; F. dark bronzy crimson.

Mme. Chereau—S. pure white, edged with azure-blue; F. deep white with blue penciling.

Mother of Pearl—S. and F. pale bluish lavender with a faint creamy undertone. Large flowers of exceptional substance and perfect form on well branched stems. Vigorous in growth and producing its wonderful flowers freely. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Mrs. H. Darwin—S. pure white; F. slightly reticulated, violet at the base.

Neglecta—S. pale lavender; F. purple, reticulated white.

Pallida Dalmatica—A queen among flowers; grand and stately. S. lavender shaded light purple. Quite tall.

Parkmanii—S. pure lemon; F. white, veined purple.

Pariensis—S. fine blue; F. deep blue; large and very early; fine companion to *Florentina alba*.

Paxatawney—S. pale parma-violet, slightly suffused sulphur-yellow, deepening at the base; F. darker with brown and yellow reticulations; very large-flowered, 36 inch.

Pearl—S. very light lavender; F. deep lavender.

Penelope—S. are very nearly white; F. veined lively purple.

Perfection—S. light blue; F. dark velvety violet; black and orange beard. A handsome bold conspicuous flower. Extra fine.

Pfauenauge—S. olive-gold; F. bluish plum color, with a gold border. One of the most distinct and beautiful Irises. 10 inches.

Powhatan—S. light bishop, violet with deeper border; F. deep purple, shaded crimson; large, horizontal spreading flower. 38 inches.

Pres. Thiers—S. mauve, penciled brown at the base; F. purple; base striped brown and white.

Queen of May—This is very satisfactory and well adapted anywhere. It is a soft rosy lilac, almost pink.

Queen of Gypsies—S. dusky light bronze; F. purple-red.

Queen Victoria—S. yellow, sometimes tinted brown; F. crimson, striped and yellow. Yellow edge.

Rose Unique—Early, May-flowering. S. and F. bright violet-rose, the nearest approach to a pink Iris.

Sappho—S. white, frilled lilac; F. pure white, reticulated lilac at the base. Large flower. A fine variety.

Shrewsbury—S. rosy bronze; F. violet purple, with lighter shading; the conspicuous heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors; a striking variety.

Stenophylla—Self-color, light blue, shaded darker.

Velveteen—S. yellowish buff; F. intense plum-purple.

Visc. de Brabant—S. yellowish white, flaked purple; F. finely feathered white and plum.

Wyomissing—S. creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border.

White Knight—A beautiful, absolutely snow-white Iris, without markings of any kind; delicately sweet-scented. 18 inches.

INTERMEDIATE IRISES

Handsome new hybrids resulting in a race of medium height, very large flowers, blooming in May. They are all hardy, vigorous growers, freely producing their large finely colored flowers.

Price, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Dorothea—Milky white, tinged lilac.

Empress—Creamy yellow.

Etta—Cream self, with yellow beard.

Fritjof—S. soft lavender; F. soft purple, shaded lavender; large flowers.

Halfdan—Creamy white; large flowers of good substance.

Helge—Lemon-yellow, pearly shading.

Ingeborg—Pure white; very large flowers of handsome form.

Waihalls—S. lavender; F. wine-red.

JAPANESE IRISES

The magnificence of Japanese Irises is such that no written description does them justice.

The soil should be kept well cultivated during the Summer months.

It is best to cover Japanese Irises with a good covering of straw or hay during the Winter to protect them from the alternate freezing and thawing.

Price, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Apollo—Sgl. Very large. Pure white, pink center.

Frate—Dbl. Silvery white, veined and shaded lilac. Deep lilac center.

Gold Bound—A fine double pure white, enriched by a creamy glow from the gold banded center.

H. Von Sieboldt—Sgl. Reddish, veined white, yellow center.

Mt. Hood—Dbl. Light blue, shaded darker, bright orange center.

Ondine—Sgl. White, shaded light blue towards center. Very large, 9 to 10 inches.

P. C. DeRohan—Dbl. Light purple, shaded violet, center dark purple.

Pyramid—Dbl. Violet-purple, veined white in center of each petal.

Red Riding Hood—Sgl. Fine amaranth, veined and suffused white.

Robert Craig—Dbl. French gray, veined violet.

Templeton—Dbl. Light violet shade, mottled reddish pink and white, often triple; exceedingly fine form.

Toledo—Sgl. White, light purple center.

T. S. Ware—Reddish violet, veined white. Center white, slightly marked lemon.

Venus—Sgl. Pure white.

Victor—Dbl. White, veined purple, violet purple center.

Double and Single Mixed.



The well-known Tiger Lily.

SIBERIAN IRISES

The most delicate and elegant of all the small-flowered Irises. Narrow, grassy foliage.

Price, 50c each.

Orientalis Snow Queen—Large, ivory-white flowers.

Orientalis Superba—Large, violet-blue; handsome foliage, reaching almost to the flowers.

Orientalis (Syn. *Sanguinea*)—Intensely brilliant blue flowers, the bud being inclosed in conspicuous spathe valve. 3 feet.

Siberica Lactea—Milky-white.

LAVANDULA (Sweet Lavender)

Vera—This is the true Sweet Lavender; grows about 18 inches high; delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

LIATRIS (Kansas Gay Feather)

Pycnostachya—Nothing can be planted that will attract more attention on account of its unusual appearance; but it is beautiful as well as odd. It blooms in midsummer and throws up long, narrow spikes of rich purple flowers, which last a long time. A peculiarity of this plant is its great attraction for butterflies. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

LILIUM (Hardy Lilies)—Noble and beautiful flowers which are too frequently strangers in American gardens. It is always with a touch of sadness that we note the infrequency of Lilies in American gardens. No flower, it seems to us, is at once so noble and so beautiful. Nor is there lack of variety. Furthermore, the Lily is singularly valuable for its charming effect on the skyline of the garden when in bloom.

50c each, \$5.00 per doz., \$35.00 per 100.

Candidum (Madonna Lily)—This is the old-fashioned garden lily, and one of the most beautiful.

- Regal** (The Regal Lily)—It is absolutely hardy, and is excellent for forcing. It has been predicted that this will become the Easter Lily of the future, and being so hardy, may be grown at home. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, with a beautiful shade of canary-yellow at the center, and extending part way up the trumpet. It is delightfully perfumed, reminding one of the Jasmine, and lacking the heavy, oppressive odor of most Lilies.
65c each, \$6.50 per doz., \$50.00 per 100.
- Tigrinum** (The Well Known Tiger Lily)—Of easiest culture and worthy of general planting on account of stateliness.
25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.
- LINARIA** (Toad Flax)
- Cymbalaria** (Kenilworth Ivy)—Lavender and purple. A charming, neat, hardy perennial trailing plant, suitable for rock work and well gardens.
35c each, \$3.50 per doz.
- LINUM** (Flax)
- Perenne Mixed**—Very attractive both in foliage and bloom.
25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.
- LOBELIA** (Indian Paintbrush)—Handsome border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, but preferring a moist, deep loam. Season August till late September.
25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.
- Cardinalis** (Cardinal Flower)—Rich, fiery cardinal flowers. Strong plants, often producing 10 to 18 spikes. 24 to 30 inches long.
- Cardinalis Fulgens**—Plants attain a height of about 2½ feet and produce a monstrous single scape of large glossy scarlet flowers. Foliage dark red color.
- Sylphitica Coerulea**—Attractive blue flowers carried on branching, leafy stems, 2 feet. July to September.
- LUPINUS** (Lupine)—The Lupines produce beautiful long spikes of peach-shaped flowers a foot long on stems 3 feet high. They are perfectly hardy but cannot endure drought, and must be planted in well prepared garden soil and kept watered in dry weather.
35c each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.
- Polyphyllus**—Clear blue. 3 to 4 feet. June to September.
- Polyphyllus Moerheimi**—Pink.
- Polyphyllus**—Rose.
- Polyphyllus**—White.
- Polyphyllus**—Mixed.
- LYCHNIS** (Campion)—A fine old-fashioned flower, bearing large heads of brilliantly colored flowers, that live up the border during Summer and early Autumn.
- Chalcedonica**—Heads of vivid scarlet flowers, blooming a long time. One of the brightest plants in the hardy border. 3 feet.
25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.
- LYTHRUM** (Purple Loosestrife)
- Roseum superbum**—Vigorous growing plant. At home in almost any location; suitable for moist situations, showy spikes of rosy-purple flowers. July to September. 3 feet.
30c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.
- MEGASEA**—See *Saxifraga*.
- MERTENSIA** (Virginia Bluebells)
- Virginica**—An early Spring-flowering plant, growing about 1 to 1½ feet high with flowers fading to clear pink; one of the most interesting of our native Spring flowers.
25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.
- MONARDA** (Oswego Tea)—Showy plants growing from 2 to 3 feet high, succeeding in any soil or position, with aromatic foliage, and producing their bright flowers during July and August.
25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.
- Didyma, Cambridge Scarlet**—Brilliant crimson-scarlet.
- Didyma Violacea superba**—Deep amaranth red flowers, 3 feet. June to August.
- Fistulosa**—Purple.
- MYOSOTIS** (Forget-me-not)—Nearly everyone is familiar with the Forget-me-not which makes such beautiful pictures in the garden in early Spring. They are alike charming in the border, rock garden, or by the waterside. They all like shade and a fair amount of moisture; use them freely as a ground cover for your Tulip or other bulb beds.
20c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.
- Palustris semperflorens**—Large, rich blue flowers with yellow eye; a charming plant for damp places and a more profuse bloomer than the *Alpestris*.
- NEPETA** (Caucasian Catnip)
- Mussini**—An excellent plant for any position, but especially useful in the rock garden. Of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom of a beautiful shade of lavender. 1 to 1½ feet.
25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.
- OENOTHERA** (Evening Primrose or Sundrop)—Elegant for a sunny position in the border or on the rockery, blooming all Summer.
30c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.
- Fruticosa Major**—2 feet. June to September. A strong growing plant, forming a dense, bush-like specimen; flowers deep yellow, in profusion.
25c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.
- PAPAYER** (Oriental Poppy)—Oriental Poppies are the regal representatives of this popular genus, growing 3 to 3½ feet high, and far surpassing in splendor of bloom all the annual and biennial kinds, and for a gorgeous display of rich and brilliant coloring nothing equals them during their period of flowering in May and June, and whether planted singly or in masses their large flowers and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position. They are of the easiest culture; almost any kind of soil suits them, but they do best in deep rich loam. Set the plants out in the Fall or early Spring before the first of May—give them water occasionally during dry spells in the early part of the season. Mulch with stable litter in the Fall; and they will increase in size and floriferousness for several years.
35c each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.
- Bracteatum Orientalis**—Deep crimson-scarlet.
- Involucratum Maximum**—Brilliant scarlet.
- Mixed.**
- PAPAYER NUDICAULE** (Iceland Poppy)—The plant is of neat habit, forming a tuft of bright green fern-like foliage, from which spring, throughout the entire season, a profusion of slender, leafless stems 1 foot high, each graced with charming cup-shaped flowers.
30c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.
- PENTSTEMON** (Beard Tongue)—Most useful and showy perennials. Some varieties are not hardy. Those below are perfectly so. June and July. 3 feet.
30c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.
- Barbatus Torreyi**—Spikes of bright scarlet flowers from June till August. A very effective plant for hardy beds.
- Digitalis**—White Foxglove-like spikes.
- Gentianoides hybrids nana**—Varieties mixed.

PEONIES

The wonderfully improved Peonies introduced in recent years are truly the "Queens of Spring Flowers." They are well adapted for massing in beds, and particularly valuable for planting in groups throughout the perennial or shrubbery border, where their brilliant hues add attraction to everything around. Their requirements are so simple—a good, rich, deep soil, and an open, sunny position—which, however, is not absolutely necessary, as they thrive almost equally as well in a partly shaded position—and a liberal supply of water during their growing season, being sufficient to give an abundance and wealth of flowers. These blooms rival the finest Roses in coloring and fragrance, and produce during their flowering season a gorgeous effect not equalled by any other flower. They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate, and once planted, increase in beauty every year.

An important point to observe in the planting of Herbaceous Peonies is not to plant too deep. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with two inches of soil.

Achille—Shell pink, fading to delicate blush or lilac white. Rose type, midseason, free bloomer. 50c.

Agnes Mary Kelway—An exceptionally striking variety with deep violet rose guard petals and cream white collar. Tall, vigorous and free bloomer, fragrant, crown type, early midseason. 75c.

Alba Plena—Medium size; white, outer petals rosy. Medium height. Midseason. 50c.

Alexander Dumas—Light violet rose with creamy white collar. Free bloomer, fragrant, crown type, early midseason. 50c.

Armand Rosseau—Medium, large, flat, semi-double. Dark violet rose, silvery reflex. Vigorous, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. 75c.

Bertha—Crimson purple, large compact semi-rose type. Midseason. 75c.

Boule de Neige—Very large, medium, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white, guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer; extra good. Early midseason. 75c.

Canari—Medium size, globular, bomb. White guards, tinted pale pink, center amber-white, changing to white; carpels and stigmas pink. Habit medium. 75c.

Canary Plume—Blush white, with yellow center. 50c.

Crimson Victory—Bomb type; early midseason. Brilliant crimson-maroon intense in its coloring. Globular, compact and very double; an excellent bloomer in clusters. 75c.

Defiance—The striking contrast of the bright crimson petals and the golden stamens make the variety very effective for a spot of color in the garden. 75c.

Delicatissima—Large rose type. Pale lilac-rose, carpels greenish yellow and very hairy, stigmas creamy white. Fragrant. Very strong, tall grower, fine habit, free bloomer. Extra good keeper and shipper. Midseason. 50c.

Duchess de Nemours—Sulphur white, changing to pure white without spot or blemish. Extra good commercial sort, blooming a few days later than Festiva Maxima. Crown type; early.

Duchess d'Orleans—Guards deep pink, center shaded salmon with silvery reflex; large, compact, bomb type; extra strong grower and free bloomer; midseason. 50c.

Duchess of Portland—Single. Soft pink, frilled white. Beautiful. \$1.00.

Edulus Superba—A beautiful bright mauve pink. Crown type, early. One of the very best commercial pinks for Decoration Day. 50c.



Edulus Superba.

Ella Adams—Light crimson. 50c.

Eugene Verdier—Very large, compact, typical rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, outer guard petals lilac-white. Fragrant. Very erect, rather dwarf habit with extra strong stems, free bloomer. Late. This variety has been greatly confused with Eugenie Verdier and L'Indispensable. It is, however, entirely distinct; its very coarse, light green foliage and heavy stem alone distinguish it from any other variety. \$1.50.

Festiva Maxima—The most popular white peony for cut flowers. Pure white, center prominently flecked with crimson. Tall, vigorous grower, rose type, early. 50c.

Floral Treasure—Very large, showy, rose type. Pale lilac-rose. Fragrant. Strong, tall, upright grower, free bloomer. Good commercial blooms. Midseason. 50c.

Fragrans—Dark pink, medium size bomb-type. Late. Good cut-flower variety. 50c.

Fontenelle—Clear brilliant crimson; semi-rose type. Extra good cut-flower, and one of the earliest crimson varieties. 75c.

Germaine Bigot—Very large, medium compact, flat crown. Pale lilac-rose, center prominently flecked crimson. Strong, erect, medium height; free bloomer, midseason. \$1.50.

Golden Harvest—Guards pale lilac rose, center creamy white. Fragrant; dwarf habit. Midseason; bomb type. 50c.

Grandiflora Rosea—Guards light solferino-red; center petals lighter, shaded salmon; rose type. Midseason. 50c.

Hermes—Single; a delicate hydrangea-pink. 50c.

Humei—Cherry pink; highly cinnamon scented. Very useful for landscape work, rose type. Very late. 50c.

Karl Rosenfield—Very large flower, globular, semi-rose type. Extremely vigorous grower, tall, and free-flowering. As an early red it has no equal. \$2.00.

Lady Alexander Duff—Delicate pale pink fading to white. Main flower large, cup-shaped, rose type. Blossoms form side buds often semi-double, exposing the anthers; fragrant. \$4.00.



Festiva Maxima.

Lady Lillian Ogle—Faintly tinted buds, opening into pure white flowers. Strong, vigorous plants of a rather bushy habit. \$1.00.

LaTulip—Delicate bluish white, shading to ivory white with red tulip markings on outside of guard petals. Enormous fragrant flowers of rose type. Midseason. 75c.

L'Eclatante—Deep brilliant velvety crimson; flowers very full and double. Bomb type. Midseason. \$1.00.

Le Cygne—Very large, perfectly formed flower, freely produced; cream-white with a touch of green at the heart. The finest white. Received the highest rating of any Peony. \$15.00.

Limosel—Bright, clear lilac rose. Large, full double flowers. \$1.50.

Livingstone—Very large, compact, perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose, with silver tips, central petals flecked carmine. Odor lacking. Very strong, medium height, free bloomer. Extra good variety. \$1.00.

Louis Van Houtte—Deep carmine rose, tipped with silver. Brilliant coloring; fragrant; late. 75c.

Madame August Dessert—Large, globular, semi-double. Violet-rose; guards and center flecked crimson. Early. \$1.50.

Madame Boulanger—Color glossy tender rose, shading to soft heliotrope, bordered with silvery flesh. Rose type. Midseason. An extra fine variety.

Madame Bollet—Very compact, globular, rose type. Pale lilac-pink, silvery reflex. Medium habit. Late midseason. 50c.

Madame Calot—Very large, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, center shaded darker; collar tinted silver. Tall, strong grower, free bloomer. Early. 50c.

Madame Crousse—One of the best whites. Pure white center; flecked crimson, crown type. Midseason. 75c.

Madame De Verneville—Large, very full, bomb. Pure white, center blush when first open, fading to pure white; prominent carmine flecks. Medium height, extra free bloomer. Extra good. 50c.

Madame Emile Lemoine—Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white. Medium height, spreading habit, medium bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.00.

Madame Jules Dessert—Large flowers of beautiful form and exquisite coloring. White, shaded flesh and straw-yellow, showing golden stamens. \$6.00.

Madame Lemoine—Large, very compact, globular crown; guards light violet-rose, collar milk-white, crown lilac-white. Strong, erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 50c.

Marechal Vaillant—Dark mauve pink. Large compact blooms. Rose type; late. 50c.

Mrs. Key—A deep shade of glowing crimson. Very effective and one of the best of this color. 75c.

Philomena—Guard petals violet rose; anemone center of narrow amber-yellow petals changing to cream. Crown bright rose, edged with dark crimson, anemone type. 75c.

Pierre Dessert—Dark crimson purple; silvery tipped. Semi-rose type. Early. \$1.50.

Primivere—Considered the nearest approach to a yellow peony. Guards creamy white, splashed scarlet; center light sulphur yellow. Bomb type. Midseason. \$3.00.

Queen Victoria—Guards milk-white, tinted with flesh. Center cream white with crimson spots. Crown type. Midseason. 50c.

Rubra Superba—Large, compact, informal rose type. Deep rose-carmine or crimson. Fragrant. Medium grower and bloomer. Very late. Considered the best very late crimson. 75c.

Solange—Unusually large, full, compact, globular, crown type. Outer petals very delicate lilac-white, deepening toward the center, with salmon shading. An unusual and indescribable coloring of rare beauty. Very strong, erect, tall grower. Late. Extra good. \$6.00.

Umbellata Rosea—Guards violet rose, shading to an amber-white center. Large rose type. One of the earliest. 50c.

PHLOX

PHLOX DECUSSATA (Hardy Phlox)—Perennial Phlox succeed in almost any soil enriched with manure in Spring, and in hot weather an occasional soaking of water. If the first spikes of bloom are removed as soon as over, they will produce a second supply of flowers, continuing the display until late in Autumn. These later blooms are often finer than the first.

Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Antonin Mercier—A grayish lilac with white eye.

Baron Von Dedem—Scarlet blood red, large trusses.

B. Comte—Brilliant rich French purple.

Bacchante—Tyrian rose, with crimson carmine eye.

Champs Elysee—Fine, rich crimson.

Crupuscle—Silvery mauve, centre crimson, late.

Daniel Leseuer—Flowers very large, clear violet, edges and center of petals white.

Eclairer—Brilliant rosy magenta with lighter halo.

Emile Litte—Carmine aniline, with a purple eye.

Frau Antoine Buchner—This is undoubtedly the finest pure white Phlox which has as yet been raised. It has a strong habit and produces flowers of an enormous size—often larger than a silver dollar.

Gismonda—Carmine-rose, bordered white, dark carmine-rose eye.

Gloire De Maroc—Nearest to blue. Deep lilac-violet, with crimson eye; large flower.

Grideur—Rich, deep rose; large flowers.

Iduna—Pale flesh, changing to white.

Jeanne D'Arc—Fine late white.

Johnson's Favorite—Salmon pink with lighter shadings and dark eye.

Jules Breton—New. Immense flowers, golden rose with a center of pale lilac-rose; extra.

- LaFrance**—Medium size; light violet rose, light carmine eye.
LaVague—Pure mauve with lilac eye.
Louise Abbema—Very large dwarf; pure white.
Madagascar—Fleshy-rose, very light.
Mme. Paul Dutrie—Very large flowers; very soft, delicate shade of pink.
Mrs. Jenkins—White; immense panicles; free bloomer.
Ornament—Bright clear rose, with a light halo, darker center.
R. P. Struthers—Rosy-carmine with claret red eye.
Rheinlander—A rare shade of salmon pink with claret red eye.
Riverton Jewell—Mauve rose with brilliant carmine red eye.
Rosenberg—Fine trusses and immense flowers of rich carmine-violet, with blood red eye.
Rynstroom—Lively rose-pink, much like Paul Neyron rose. Immense trusses of flowers.
Sarabande—Light carmine-rose, small white center.
Siebold—Large trusses of fiery orange-scarlet flowers with crimson center.
Sunshine—Aniline red with crimson eye.
W. C. Egan—Delicate lilac with a bright, large solferino eye.
Wanadis—Lilac blue, with violet-red eye.
Widar—Violet-blue with pure white eye. The flowers are borne in large panicles and are very attractive.

Various Phlox

Price, except where noted, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

- Amoena** (Hairy Leaved Phlox)—This is one of the best varieties for carpeting the ground, the rockery or the border. It grows but four inches high and in the Spring is a sheet of rich bright pink flowers.
Divaricata Laphamii (Canadian Phlox)—The popularity of this native plant knows no bounds. It is found in nearly every garden and during May and June when the Tulips are in bloom, its panicles of lavender-blue flowers are massed in great profusion.
 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.
Subulata—An early Spring-flowering type with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, which, during the flowering season, in April or May, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.
Suffruticosa—Miss Lingard—The best Phlox in cultivation. It produces immense heads of beautiful white flowers in June and blooms again in September and October. Splendid foliage and habit, and free from attacks of red spider. Better results will be had if old flowers are cut off.
PHYSALIS (Chinese Lantern Plant)
Francheti—An ornamental variety of Winter Cherry, forming dense bushes about 2 feet high, producing freely its bright orange scarlet, lantern-like fruits, which, when cut, will last all Winter. Very attractive plant.
 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.
PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragonhead)
Virginica—Forms large clumps 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long spikes of delicate pink flowers, tubular in form. July and August.
 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.
Virginica Alba—Pure white.
Virginica Speciosa—Charming pink flowers,



Hardy Phlox.

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower)—The common name comes from the balloon-shaped buds which are fully as attractive as the open star-shaped flowers. A popular variety for the old-fashioned garden and good for cutting.

Blue.
White.
Mixed.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

PLUMBAGO (Leadwort)

Larpetae—One of the most desirable border and rock plants. It is of dwarf, spreading habit, growing 6 to 8 inches high, covered with deep blue flowers during the Summer and Fall.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

POLEMONIUM (Jacob's Ladder)—Handsome, strong growing border plants, with attractive foliage and handsome flower spikes.

30c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Coeruleum—Erect stems of sky-blue flowers. 1 to 1½ feet. June to July.

Coeruleum Grandiflorum—Large flowered, blue, beautiful.

Richardsoni—Dwarf, early-flowering, blue.

POTENTILLA (Cinquefoil)—Charming plants for the border, with brilliant single or double flowers that are produced in profusion from June to August. Succeeds in any soil. 18 inches.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

MacNabiana—Blood-red, beautiful.

Single Hybrid Mixed.

PRIMULA (Hardy Primrose)—Splendid little plants for naturalizing near shrubs, in the border or shaded nooks on the rockery.

30c each, \$3.00 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Auricula—A lovely, fleshy leaved alpine species, flowering in large heads of many richly shaded blossoms. Excellent for the rockery or cool, semi-shaded locations. Although quite hardy, they require a light covering in winter. 8 to 10 inches.

PYRETHRUM (Persian or Painted Daisy)—The Pyrethrums are so simply and easily cultivated that they may be recommended to all who possess a garden. They are perfectly hardy and absolutely invaluable for cut flowers through the Summer and early Fall. The flowers are bright and elegantly borne

on long stems; most convenient for decoration. Nothing can surpass the *Pyrethrum* in profusion of flowers throughout the entire Summer from May to July, and the blossoms are not injured by storm or sun. Their position should be in the border or in beds. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Aureum—Extra fine strain.

Roseum—Rose colored.

RHEUM (Ornamental Rhubarb)

Palmatum fl. rubra—Has palmate leaves and large panicles of brilliant dark red flowers, very effective.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Palmatum tanguticum—Foliage brown-red.

Palmatum undulatum giganteum—Very robust.

RUDBECKIA (Coneflower)

Golden Glow—One of the most popular hardy plants. Grows six feet high, producing masses of large, double, golden yellow flowers, shaped like a cactus dahlia.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Purpurea—Peculiar reddish purple flowers, with a very large, brown, cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October. 3 feet.

Subtomentosa—Bright yellow with deep brown disk carried on erect stems. July to August. 4 to 5 feet.

SANTOLINA (Lavender Cotton)—A sweet smelling, dwarf, evergreen perennial, with delicate, silver-white foliage, useful as rock or border plants; also largely used in carpet bedding.

20c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

Sieboldi—Dwarf. Round, succulent, glaucous foliage; bright pink flowers in August and September.

Spectabile—One of the best of erect kinds, with showy flowers in large, broad clusters of rose color during September and October. 12 to 18 inches.

SEMPERVIVUM (House Leek)—Curious and interesting plants forming rosettes of succulent leaves of varying colors. Good for rockeries, dry banks, carpet bedding or walls. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

Arachnoideum (Cobweb House Leek)—Leaves in rosettes usually connected by silvery threads. Flowers bright red. 6 inches.

Fimbriatum—Bright red flowers in an open panicle. 6 to 8 inches. July.

Tectorum—Pale green leaves, tipped reddish brown; rosy-red flowers. 8 to 10 inches. June.

SENECIO (Groundsel)

Clivorum—Forms a neat tuft of foliage, from which spring up from July to October a succession of 3 foot stems, with clusters of orange-yellow flowers.

30c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

SHASTA DAISY—As a class, White Daisies are one of the most useful flowers for those desiring a quantity for cutting; they are free flowering, lend themselves to a great variety of artistic decorative uses and nearly everybody loves Daisies.

Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

SALVIA (Sage).

Argentea—Handsome, broad, woolly, silvery-white foliage, branching heads of pinkish white flowers. 2 feet. June to July.

30c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Azurea grandiflora—A Rocky Mountain species. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, producing, during August and September, pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

Globosa—Plant producing about a 3 ft. high inflorescence, literally smothered with white flowers. Foliage silvery-gray.

SAXIFRAGA Cordifolia (Megasea)—Charming little plants, excellent for bordering and rockery. Rosy-pink.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion Flower)—Handsome border plants, succeeding in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location, and should be grown in every garden where cut flowers are wanted; they last a long time when picked and placed in water.

30c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Caucasica—A soft and charming shade of lavender; commences to bloom in June, throwing stems 18 to 24 inches high until September.

SEDUM (Stonecrop)—The dwarf varieties are charming plants for sunny positions in the rockery, etc., and the taller kinds make effective color groups in the border. They thrive in almost any soil. They are especially fond of sand and full sun, and may be considered the backbone of the American rock garden.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

Acre (Golden Moss)—Dwarf. Much used for covering graves; foliage green; flowers bright yellow.

Middendorfi—Dark foliage; yellow flowers.

Purpureum—Large dark foliage; flowers deep pink in large, showy clusters. Excellent for rockery or in the hardy border. 1½ feet July to August.



Pyrethrum Painted Daisy.



Platycodon Balloon Flower.



Rudbeckia Cone Flower

Alaska—A splendid hardy perennial variety with flowers rarely less than five inches across, of the purest glistening white, with broad overlapping petals, and borne on long strong stems; a beautiful cut flower, remaining in good condition a week or more.

SILENE (Alpine Catchfly)—A charming class of plants for the rock garden. They are closely allied to the Pink family and require much the same treatment. They bloom nearly all Summer and are very desirable additions to the rockery.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Asterias grandiflora—Large-flowered, crimson-scarlet, beautiful.

Orientalis—Red.

SPIRAEA—See Astilbe.

STACHYS (Wandwort)

Lanata—Fine old-fashioned cottage garden plant for edging; useful in rock garden; dwarf; soft silvery foliage.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

STATICE (Sea Lavender)

Latifolia—A valuable plant either for the border or rockery with tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads, frequently $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 2 feet across, of purplish blue, minute flowers during July and August. These, if cut and dried, last in perfect condition for months.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

STOKESIA (Cornflower Aster)—A most charming and beautiful native hardy plant which, for many seasons, has been the most admired flower on our grounds. The plant grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely from early July until late in October, its handsome lavender-blue centaurea-like blossoms, which measure from four to five inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open sunny position; desirable as a single plant in the hardy border and effective in masses or beds of any size.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Cyanea—Beautiful light blue.

Cyanea alba—A white form of the above.

THALICTRUM (Meadow Rue)

Aquilegifolium—Graceful foliage like that of Columbine, and rosy purple flowers from May to July.

30c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Dipterocarpum—A pretty and distinct species, with flowers of a charming shade of lilac-mauve, which is brightened by a bunch of lemon-yellow stamens and anthers. The plant is of strong growth, about 4 feet high. The dainty flowers are produced in graceful sprays during August and September.

Glaucum—Bluish-gray foliage, yellow flowers. 4 feet. June-July.

THYMUS (Thyme)—The charming Mountain Thymes make a perfect, close, fragrant carpet on hot, dry, sunny banks where grass is difficult to establish; they are a sheet of blossom in June and July. Excellent for carpeting patches of Spring-flowering bulbs.

30c each, \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

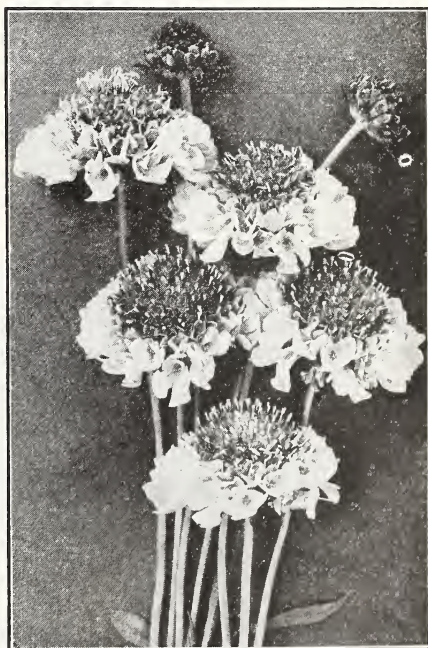
Citriodorus—The golden yellow form of the well known "Lemon Thyme."

Serpyllum (Mother of Thyme)—Forms dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers. 3 to 4 inches. June-July.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker—Torch Lily)—One of the most conspicuous Autumn-flowering border subjects, which, with the earlier flowering tendencies of the newer varieties, is becoming more popular for bedding purposes and grouping in the hardy garden. While hardy if well protected, it is safest to over-winter the roots in a cool cellar.

30c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Fitzeri (Everblooming Flame Flower)—The best of all the Tritomas, flowering from August until November, with showy heads of rich orange-scarlet, producing a striking effect either massed or as an individual plant. 2 to 3 feet.



Scabiosa (Pincushion Flower).



Veronica.

Hybrid Express—Very early flowering.

New Hybrids—Finest mixed.

TROLLIUS (Globe Flower)—Showy, free flowering dwarf plants, handsome dark green foliage; of easy culture; at home either in half-shady or sunny position. Suitable for rock garden.

Caucasicus Orange Globe—Large, globular golden orange flowers. Free and striking.

50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Europaeus—Desirable free-flowering plants, producing their giant bright yellow, buttercup-like blossoms on stems 1 to 2 feet high from May until August.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Orange Princess—Extra deep orange, very free-flowering. May to June. 2 feet.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

VALERIANA (Hardy Garden Heliotrope)

Officinalis—Produces showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers during June and July with delicious, strong heliotrope odor. 3 to 4 feet. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

VERONICA (Speedwell)—A family containing some of the most beautiful subjects for the hardy garden and rockery. Given a rich, well drained soil in an open situation in full sun, they will all thrive in an amazing manner.

30c each, \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

Incana—1 foot. July and August. A white, woolly plant; flowers numerous; blue. Has good appearance, both in and out of bloom. Useful in rockery or border.

Longifolia subsessilis—2 feet. July to September. One of the handsomest blue-flowering plants. Perfectly hardy and increases in strength and beauty each year. Spikes of blue flowers; fine for cutting.

Repens—3 to 4 inches. May and June. A useful rock or carpeting plant; light blue flowers.

Rupestris—A fine rock plant growing 3 to 4 inches high; thickly matted, deep green foliage, hidden in Spring under a cloud of bright blue flowers.

Spicata—18 inches. June and July. Long spikes of violet-blue flowers.

Spicata alba—White form of the above.

Spicata Rosea—Pink form of the above.

Teucrium—Dwarf; spreading, of a dense growth; flowers blue. 6 to 12 inches. May to June. Price, except as noted, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

VIOLA (Tufted Pansies)—This is the best edging plant for the hardy border or garden. When properly cared for, these plants remain in full bloom from May until October. The great secret of their continuous bloom, though, is the fact that they must be sheared several times during the season, so that the flowers do not go to seed.

Cornuta Papilio—Violet, with dark eye, very free and continuous.

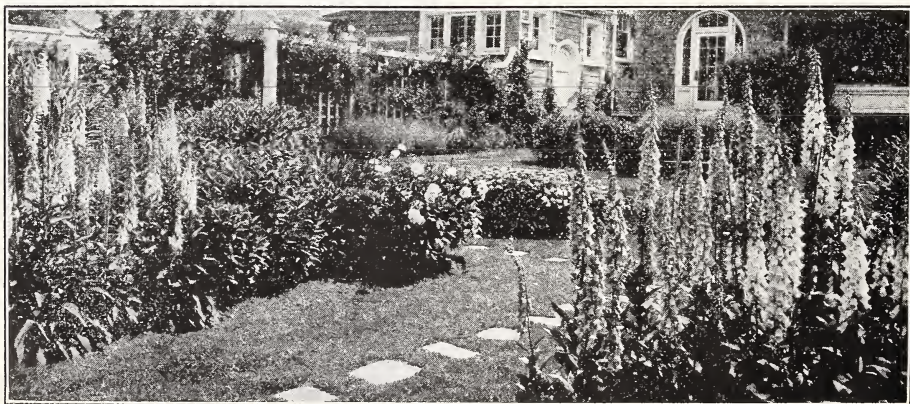
Jersey Gem—Possesses the dwarf habit and continuity of blooming of the true horned Viola, bushy growth and roundish foliage of the finest English bedding varieties. Color is pure, rich violet, and slightly perfumed.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

Sensation—Dark velvety purple. Very effective.

White Perfection—Pure white, very fragrant and free-flowering. The best white.

Price, except as noted, 20c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.



A Well-planted Perennial Garden.

ORDER SHEET

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO.

192

State _____ County and State _____

Shall we fill exact amount ordered and adjust price later? _____ Or shall we fill exactly the amount of money sent? _____ If out of variety ordered do we have your permission to substitute equal or better in the nearest we can supply? _____

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NON-WARRANTY. If any nursery stock proves untrue to the name under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof thereof are furnished by the purchaser, to the seller, the seller shall, at the option of the purchaser, either replace free of charge said misnamed nursery stock, or refund the purchase price. Except for the aforesaid agreed liability, it is agreed that the seller, The Barnes Brothers Nursery Company, gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, productiveness, or any other matter of nursery stock it sells.

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